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New Illustrated and Descriptive Catalog of

Fruit and Ornamental

Trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, ~~Vines and Roses~~

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U. S. Department of Agriculture



Burbank Plums
(For Description See Page 13)

THE VILLA NURSERIES

P. O. Box 12

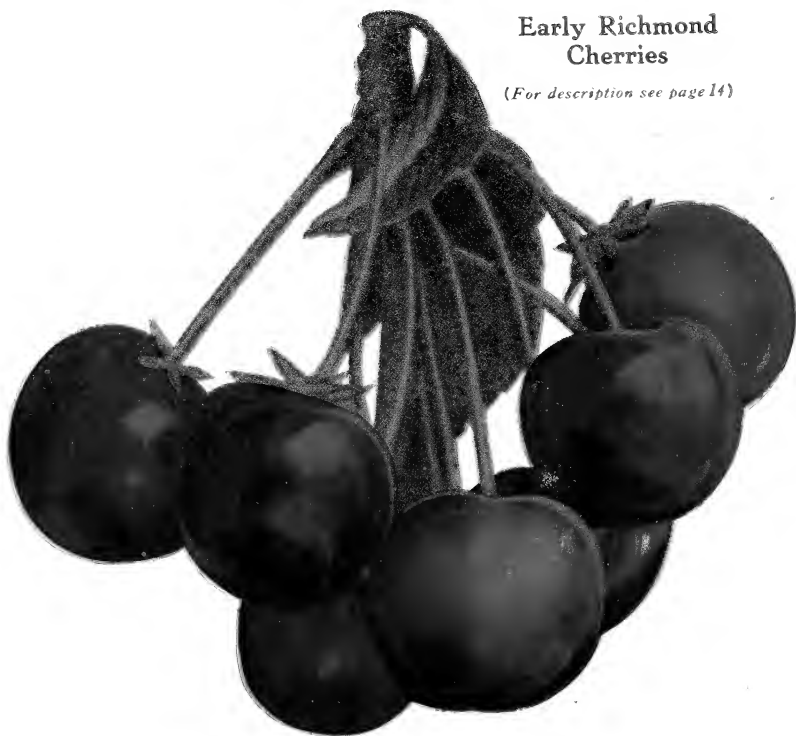
Montavilla Station

Portland, Oregon



Delicious Apple

(For description see page 6)



**Early Richmond
Cherries**

(For description see page 14)

INTRODUCTION

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN PRESENTING a New Edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, carefully revised and corrected by the addition of descriptions of our new and promising sorts, and the omission of such as greater experience and progress in horticulture and floriculture have proved no longer worthy of general dissemination.

The continued patronage of our friends, as shown by their frequent and increasing orders, assures us that our efforts to please them are appreciated. This will stimulate us to still greater efforts, and will warrant us in making expenditures necessary to secure the best results.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making and the fact that they are learning to live better than the greatly increased and continuing demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

While this demand is stipulated in part by the knowledge of the great profits which result from the systematic planting and careful cultivation of many kinds of fruit, it is by no means limited to this incentive. In every rank and station of life, including the humblest and the most opulent, those residing in town and country people are beginning to see that nothing can add so much to the comforts of living as a constant supply of the best varieties of the different fruits for home use, and nothing will do so much to adorn their homes, gratify a sense of the beautiful, and produce refinement in their families as the planting of such well-selected varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, clematis, etc., as the ground about their homes will permit.

Some persuade themselves that the demand for fruit and fruit trees has already reached its limit, but canning and the improved methods of factory drying have increased the domestic consumption of the different fruits, by rendering them nearly as good as fresh throughout the year, and that by means of these processes and improved facilities for shipping fresh fruits, the fruits of the United States can be exported to the remotest quarters of the globe. Millions upon land and sea are now supplied who have hitherto been deprived of such luxuries and no one can doubt that the setting of trees and plants for the production of large and small fruits at a much better profit than can be derived from ordinary farm crops, is also in its infancy.

We would not tempt the uninitiated with the promise of a large fortune in a few years without labor or trouble, but we do say, that the business of fruit growing, conducted with energy, perseverance and intelligence, will bring an ample and sure reward.

Good cultivation—by which we mean keeping the ground sufficiently fertile and at all times mellow and free from weeds, together with thorough drainage, either natural or artificial—is absolutely necessary to success. This with judicious pruning and proper selection of varieties suitable for the locality will, in nearly all portions of the United States, produce gratifying results.

We devote our personal attention to every branch of our business. We aim to include in our assortment the best varieties in each class, for market and family use, and persons ordering from us may rely upon our giving careful attention to their interests.

Notice to Customers

1. Orders should be sent in as early as possible, that there may be plenty of time for shipping long distances when necessary.

2. Buyers ordering by letter, should write out their orders plainly, on a separate list, and not on the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.

3. Give plain and explicit shipping directions. When none are given we forward according to our best judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of stock in good condition to the forwarder.

4. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory references.

5. If the varieties of fruit ordered cannot be supplied, others equally as good, and ripening about the same season, will be substituted, unless ordered to the contrary.

6. We recommend that purchasers leave the selection of varieties with us, as far as possible merely stating the proportion of summer, fall or winter fruit wanted, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are adapted to the locality. We will cheerfully give our personal attention to all such orders, and our customers can depend on getting, not only the best varieties, but those that are best adapted to the location.

7. Immediate notice should be given to us of any error in filling out an order, so that we may at once rectify the mistake, or give a satisfactory explanation.

Guarantee

We have expert men to supervise the budding and grafting of our stock and we warrant our stock true to name. However, we may make mistakes, and if they should occur we will replace any nursery stock that may prove otherwise, or to refund the original purchase price, but will not be responsible for more than the original price paid for the trees, and all sales are made with this understanding.

We will give special prices on large orders. A certificate of inspection is attached to every package.

We select our scions for budding and grafting from hardy bearing trees.

References: First National Bank, Portland, Oregon.

Respectfully yours,

VILLA NURSERIES,

Mickelsen Bros., Props.

Hints on Transplanting Etc.

Preparation of the Soil—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of Trees or Other Stock—We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibers is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between tops and roots renders a **vigorous cutting back of the former absolutely necessary** in most cases. And therefore prune off broken ends of roots, if any (a smooth cut root granulates or makes ready to extend sooner than one broken off), cut back the tops to the extent of about one-half the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such a manner as will tend to develop a well-formed head, sufficiently open to admit air and light freely. Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little. Hence, great pains should be taken in planting and caring for these. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth, well packed.

Planting—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without any cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. **See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it**, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it may be attached. **Never use wire in contact with roots.** When planting dwarf trees set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded, but not lower. Large standard trees should be staked and tied so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees. It is a very good way to drive two stakes and confine the tree between straw or hay bands stretched from stake to stake.

Mulching—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep for a space of say, two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. **This keeps the earth moist and even temperature.**

After-Culture—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least a foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface applications of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

Fall Planting—When planted in the fall, all trees should be banked up at least one foot high until spring. This overcomes the tendency of the trees to leave out, protects them from mice and prevents the roots from freezing before they have taken hold of the soil. In planting roses, shrubs, vines, and other delicate stock in the fall, the tops should be nearly or quite buried with mellow earth during the first winter. The surplus earth should be removed in the spring.

Injured Trees—If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from frost and heat, until thawed out and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground or place in water from 12 to 24 hours.

Wintering Nursery Stock Produced in the Fall

In sections where the winters are **very severe**, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall nurserymen are not hurried with their own planting; the season for shipping is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the spring. Railways are not so much hurried and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

There is a popular impression that trees dug in the fall and heeled in over winter are worthless. If the heeling is well done there could not be a greater mistake. Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during the first winter are frequently killed or injured by frost, while if dug in the fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to admit the trees to lay at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth extending well upon the bodies and see that this is firmly packed. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first, and continuing as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from the winds. Roses and other small stock may be wholly covered with earth.

Distance for Planting

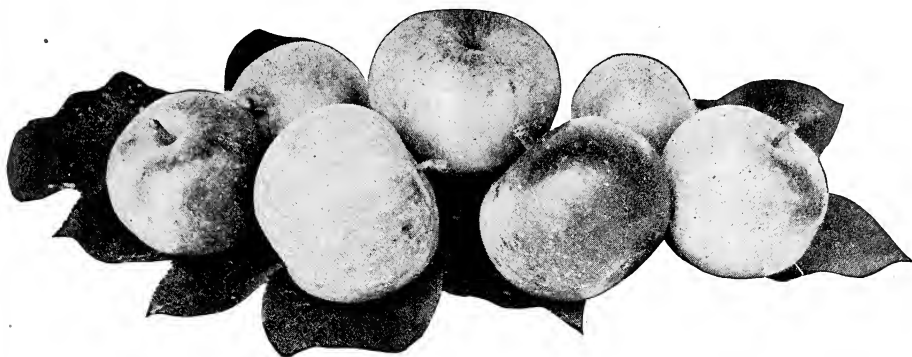
Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries.....	25 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	20 " " " "
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines.....	18 to 20 " " " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 " " " "
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 " " " "
Quinces	10 to 12 " " " "
Grapes.....	rows of 6 to 8 feet apart; 6 to 8 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries.....	rows of 6 to 7 feet apart; 6 to 7 feet in rows
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries, for field culture	1 by 3 to 3½ feet
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart

Number of Trees on an Acre

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 feet apart each way.....	70	8 feet apart each way.....	680
20 feet apart each way.....	110	6 feet apart each way.....	1210
18 feet apart each way.....	135	5 feet apart each way.....	1745
15 feet apart each way.....	205	4 feet apart each way.....	2725
12 feet apart each way.....	300	3 feet apart each way.....	4840

Number of Trees on an Acre

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.



Apples

Taking into consideration its hardiness, productiveness and general commercial value, the apple stands at the head of the list of fruits. In selecting the most important varieties for cultivation, it has been our constant aim to secure only those of standard excellence, and in no instance to recommend a novelty without ascertaining its history from a reliable source.

Summer Apples

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—A large, beautiful apple, roundish. Streaked red and yellow. Tender, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, fine grower and abundant bearer. Very hardy. September.

EARLY HARVEST—Tree healthy, vigorous and a good bearer. Fruit medium size, nearly round, somewhat flattened; surface smooth, clear, waxy yellow rarely blushed; flesh tender, juicy, acid to sub-acid, flavor good. July.

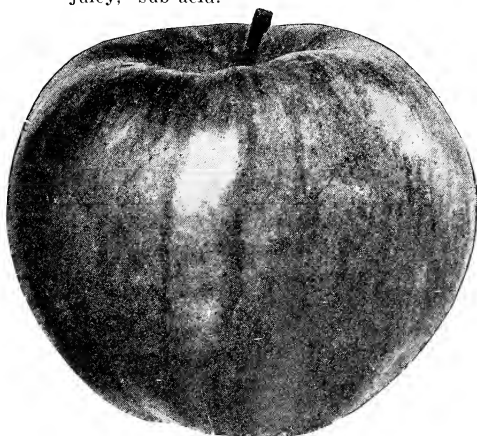
GOLDEN SWEET—Large, pale yellow, very sweet and good; good bearer; free. August.

LIVELAND (Liveland Raspberry)—Color orange yellow, striped, splashed and shaded with red, showing gray dots through the color, flesh light yellow, often stained with red; fine, tender, juicy; core medium open; flavor sub-acid, good.

RED ASTRACHAN—Tree vigorous, upright, hardy and productive. Fruit medium to large; surface smooth, marbled and striped on greenish yellow; flavor acid.

RED JUNE—Medium, red; flesh white, tender; juicy, good flavor. Abundant bearer. Last of June.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—A Russian apple. The tree is a hardy, upright grower; regular and early bearer, medium size. Color a rich, transparent yellow with a faint blush on sunny side; flesh melting, juicy, sub-acid.



Duchess of Oldenburg

Autumn Varieties

ALEXANDER—Of Russian origin. Large, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Tree very hardy. October.

FAMEUSE (Snow Apple)—Medium size roundish; crimson, sometimes striped in northern localities. Flesh snowy white; very tender, fine, juicy, mild, sub-acid; one of the finest dessert fruits. Hardy and prolific. Very popular. October and December.

Autumn Varieties—Continued

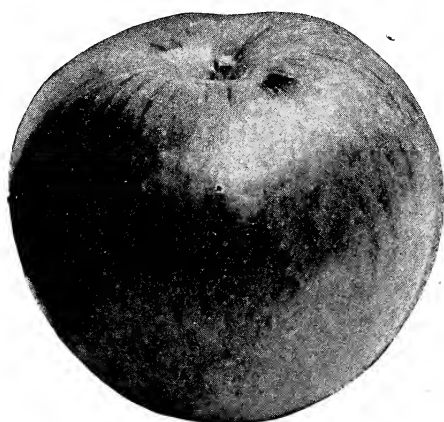
GRAVENSTEIN—Large, rather flat; yellow, with red stripes; beautiful and showy; flesh firm, tender and crisp, highly flavored; cooking and market. Generally recommended as a good fall variety.

KING—(King of Tompkins Co.) When you see in the market apples of extraordinary size, beautiful red in color, specimens that attract the attention of everybody who passes by you may know that these are the King apple, November to January.

WAGENER—(Red Winter Apple.) Wagener is one of the most beautiful winter apples ever grown. It is of the highest quality, the flesh being crisp, tender and aromatic. We know of no apple possessing greater beauty or of finer quality than the Wagener. December to May.

WAXEN—Medium; pale yellow, oily, sprinkled with a few dots; flesh whitish yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid, good. November.

WEALTHY—Origin, Minnesota. Large, round; red; very handsome; fine quality; good grower. Perfectly hardy and most reliable. Very popular throughout the north. Long keeper in cold storage. October to January.



Wealthy

Winter Varieties

ARKANSAS BLACK—Vigorous, upright grower. Fruit medium to large; fine flavor, beautiful dark color, almost black; flesh yellowish slightly sub-acid, crisp. One of the best for cooking. January to March.

BALDWIN—Large; deep, bright red. Flesh juicy, crisp and of good flavor. Tree vigorous in the East and South, though not sufficiently hardy North. November and December.

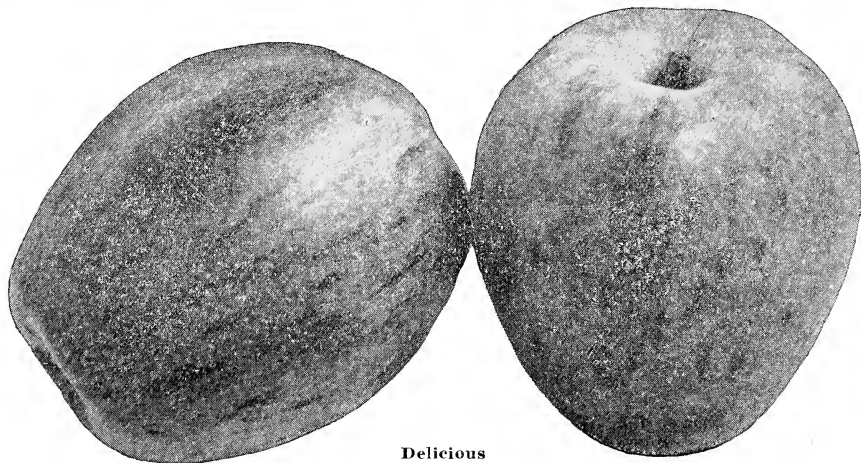
DELICIOUS—Flourishes well in every state of the Union. Bears annually; great yielder; hangs well on trees. Trees very thrifty, long lived and extremely hardy. Fruit very large, nearly covered with brilliant, dark red; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting and delicious; splendid keeper and shipper; should be in every orchard.

GRIMES GOLDEN—This is one of the most popular apples in cultivation. Tree strong,

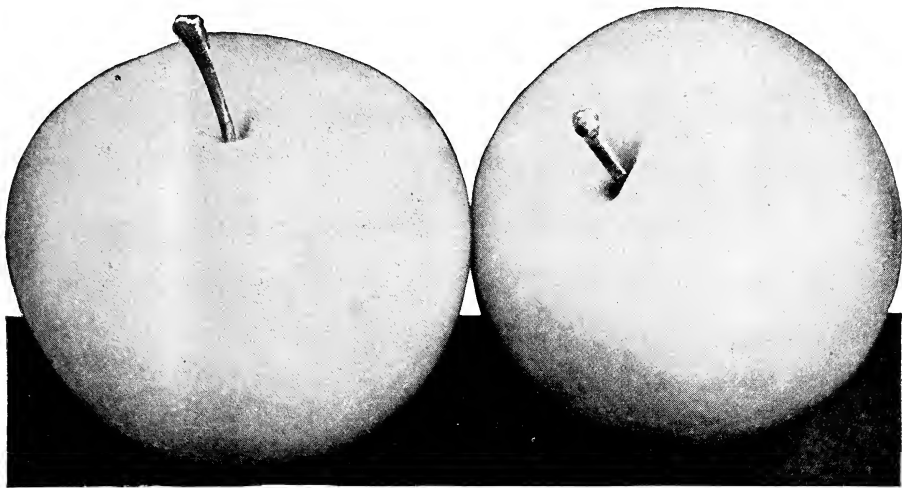
thrifty grower. Fruit medium or above, cylindrical; regular surface, yellow veined, russeted; flesh yellow, firm, very fine grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid; quality rich. For dessert cooking and market. November and December.

JONATHAN—Tree of rather slender growth and spreading habit; fruit medium or above in size, round or oblong; surface very smooth, waxy yellow, often wholly covered with brilliant red; flesh whitish yellow, tender, very juicy; for dessert and cooking; quality best. October and November.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Extra large size, round, skin smooth, yellowish, covered with deep red, the general effect being dark red; flesh tender, tinged with yellow, crisp, sub-acid, aromatic, of excellent quality in every way. Tree vigorous, healthy and bears when quite young; very prolific.



Delicious



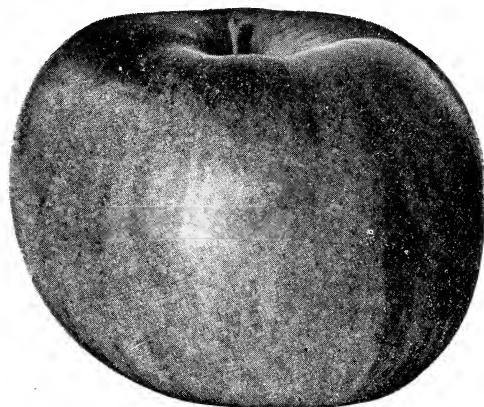
Grimes Golden

McINTOSH—(McIntosh Red) — Medium large; polished; smooth; yellow, nearly covered with brilliant crimson; beautiful; flesh snow white, crisp, very tender, aromatic; sub-acid; very good quality. Resembles Fameuse type, but is larger and more hardy. Tree vigorous, with spreading head; a good annual bearer; popular in northwest. November to February.

NORTHERN SPY—Large; roundish, slightly conical; striped—with sunny side purplish-red; flesh white and tender, with mild, rich, spicy flavor. An old favorite and one of the best all-around apples grown. Tree is a strong, upright grower, head very compact and should be opened up by pruning to admit air and light. December-June.

ORTLEY—Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblong, conic; greenish yellow, becoming fine yellow at maturity, sometimes with a sunny cheek; flesh white,

WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN—Pale yellow, juicy, tender and of best flavor. Largely planted on the Pacific Coast. Hardy in the Middle West.



McIntosh



Rome Beauty

fine-grained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, very pleasant. November to February.

ROME BEAUTY—(Gillett's Seeding.) Large, yellow, striped with red, flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid, tree moderate grower. October to December.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING — Large, greenish yellow, tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; growing strong and spreading, and an abundant bearer, but drops prematurely in the West, and should be gathered early if planted at all. November and December.

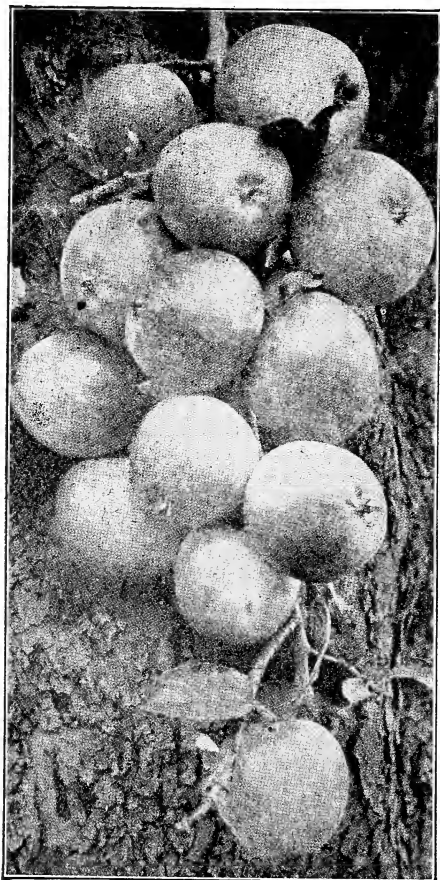
Winter Varieties (Continued)

SPITZENBERG—(Esopus.) Large, oblong, nearly covered with red. An old variety, good bearer, very hardy and has long been a standard winter apple. In the Rocky Mountain districts and New Mexico, this tree is a success, while I cannot especially recommend it for Nebraska or Kansas.

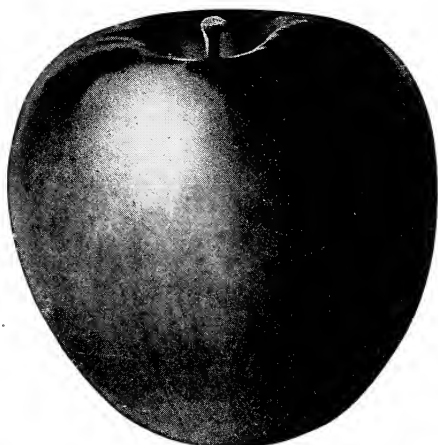
TALMAN SWEET—Medium size, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and sweet; excellent for preserving; tree vigorous, very hardy and productive. November to April.

WINTER BANANA—A highly prized and valuable market sort. Beautiful yellow fruit; flavor exquisite and very tempting; highest quality. Productive. Reliable growers represent it to be hardy North. Very popular for dessert.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER—Large oblong, yellow, sometimes with a blush in the sun; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; one of the standard varieties in California and should be extensively planted; tree a good grower, very productive.



Transcendent



SPITZENBERG

WINESAP—(Stayman's.) Large roundish; deep red; medium quality; keeps well; tree a fair grower and good bearer. December to May.

YELLOW NEWTON (Winter Apple)—One of the best quality apples, favorite in European markets where it brings fancy prices. Juicy, yellow large and considered one of the best shippers, noted grower, good regular bearing, very profitable and extensively planted.

Crab Apples

A few years ago the crab apple was thought fit only for cider, preserves and jelly, but there are varieties now that command a good price on the market for dessert purposes. They are ornamental when in bloom and when loaded with their highly colored fruits.

FLORENCE—Large, handsome; crimson, splashed with darker red; prolific, valuable. September.

HYSLOP—Tree a moderate grower, making a beautiful shaped, thrifty tree; bears young; fruit large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; skin smooth, color dark rich red on yellow ground; flavor very good.

RED SIBERIAN—Large, round, brilliant red on a pale yellow ground; flesh acid and greatly esteemed for preserves and jellies.

TRANSCENDENT—A very strong grower, making a large, beautiful tree; an early and abundant bearer, fruit large, round, skin smooth, color rich yellow, shaded with red. August and September.

YELLOW SIBERIAN—Small, round; yellow; flesh yellowish and acid; popular on market for jellies. Tree vigorous and hardy. September.

Pears

The soil should be rich and well cultivated. A pear orchard should not be permitted to "go to grass." They should be pruned every year, dwarfs especially. Dwarfs should have low heads and be trained in a pyramidal form, one-half of the previous season's growth being cut off each spring.

Pears succeed best on rather steep hillsides. Plant midway on the slope, putting something else on the upper and lower sections. Cultivate sparingly, so as to induce a very slow growth. When blight appears, cut off affected parts at once and burn them; cut six inches below the lowest blight, to insure taking all infected sap.

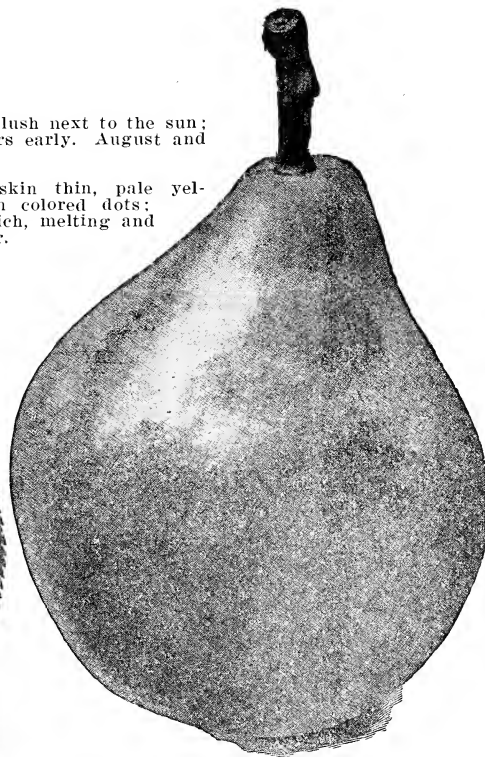
Early Varieties

BARTLETT—Large size, with beautiful blush next to the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early. August and September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Large obovate; skin thin, pale yellow, marked with pale crimson and lawn colored dots; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, buttery, rich, melting and sweet. Very vigorous, upright grower. August and early September.



Beurre Bosc



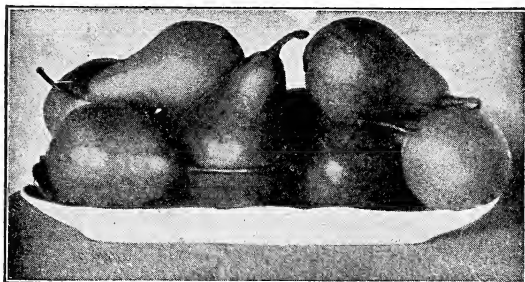
Bartlett

Autumn Varieties

BEURRE BOSCH—A large and beautiful russet pear, very distinct with a long neck; melting or nearly so, high flavored and delicious, bears well.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Large; light yellow, shaded with crimson and russet. Flesh yellowish, melting. Free, early, abundant bearer. November to January.

Autumn Varieties, (Continued)



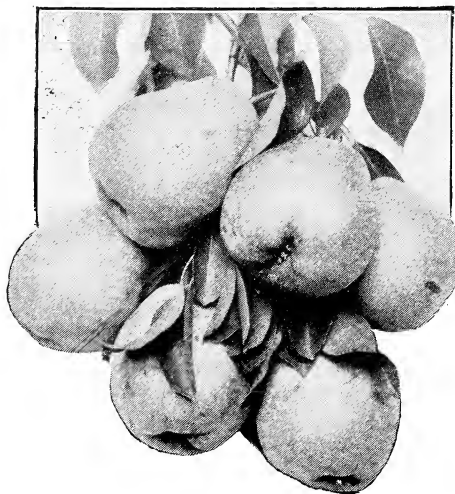
Duchess D'Angouleme

FLEMISH BEAUTY — Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer; one of the hardiest and does well nearly everywhere. September and October.

HOWELL—Large, light yellow, red cheeked; rich and sweet. Tree upright, free grower; early and prolific. September and October.

KIEFFER—Large; golden yellow, often blushed in the sun; juicy and melting. One of the best for canning and preserving; the most profitable to grow. Tree healthy, hardy and vigorous. Does not succeed on quince, therefore no dwarfs should be planted. Kieffer receives more praise and condemnation than any other. It is liable to overbear, therefore special pains should be taken to thin the fruit.

SECKEL—Small, skin rich, yellowish brown; flesh very fine grained; sweet, juicy and pleasant. Best for its size. September and October.

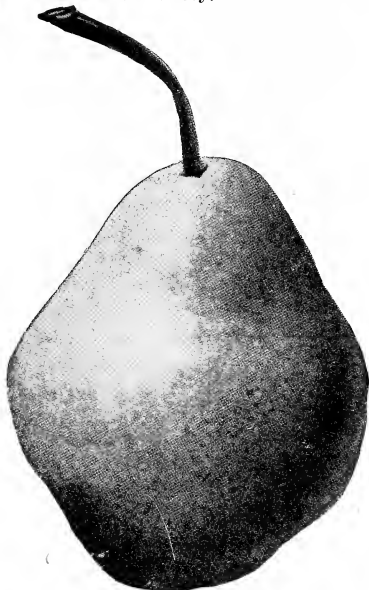


Kieffer

BEURRE D'ANJOU—Large, obtuse pyriform; dull; yellowish green, sometimes with a dull, reddish cheek; flesh whitish, juicy, melting, with a brisk perfumed flavor. Vigorous and hardy. October.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME — Very large, oblong, obovate, dull greenish yellow, flesh white, very juicy, buttery, with a rich, excellent flavor. Tree a strong grower. October.

COMICE—(Autumn Pear) — Yellow, faintly blushed crimson; handsome, fine quality and good keeper but rather light bearer in some districts. A famous Medford variety.



Seckel

Winter Varieties

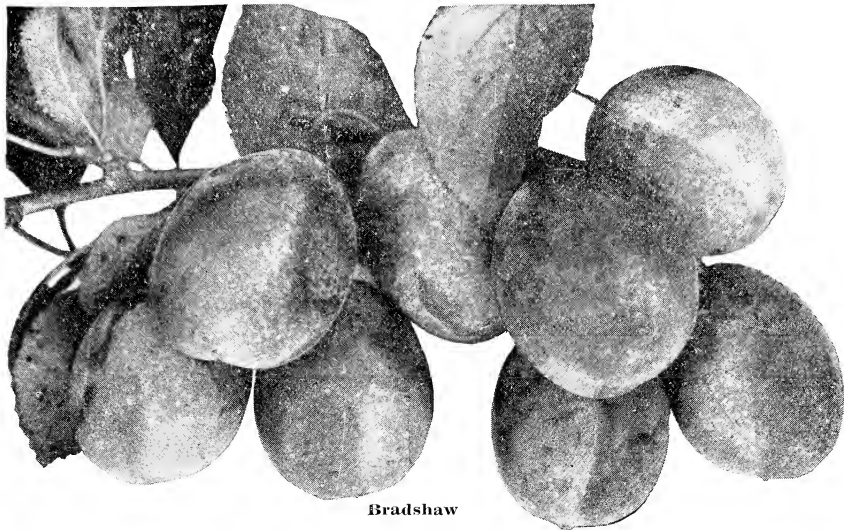
WINTER BARTLETT—Rich golden-yellow when ripe, often with soft blush large, buttery and melting, with a rich musky flavor. Tree a strong grower, bears young and abundantly, but requires careful cultivation to bring it up to its highest excellence. Probably more highly esteemed for canning and shipping than any other. Succeeds best as standard, but does well as dwarf. An old favorite. When planting orchards of standard Bartlett, it is recommended that dwarf Bartlett or dwarf Anjou be used for fillers, since it greatly increases the profit. In planting dwarf pears, they should be set into the ground deeper than the standard trees, the union should be 4 to 5 inches below the surface.

WINTER NELIS—Medium; yellowish green and russet; melting, rich, delicious.

VICAR (of Wakefield)—Very large; pale yellow with brownish cheek; fair quality, better for cooking than dessert. November to January.

Plums

The plum delights in a cool, not too dry situation, and good rich soil. Plant trees 20 to 22 feet apart, in rows. The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested, and are standbys. These may be relied upon to furnish crops of this profitable and delicious fruit.



Bradshaw

European Varieties

BRADSHAW—Fruit large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant; productive. Vigorous. Middle of August.

BEAUTY (Plum)—Heart shaped, crimson, flesh yellow, streaked red, firm and juicy, and of fine flavor. One of the best early shippers. Ripening ten days earlier than Santa Rosa.

GREEN GAGE (France)—Medium; greenish-yellow; semi-cling; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; one of the best for dessert. Tree slow grower. September.

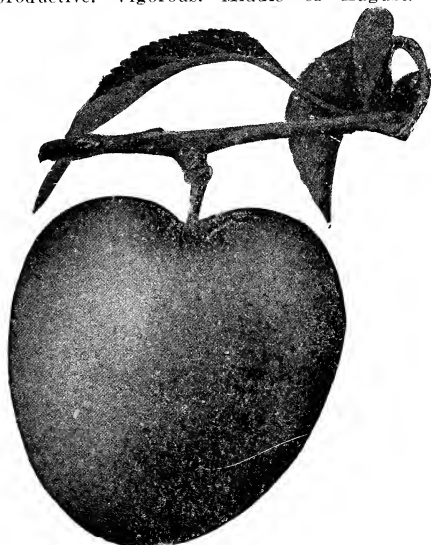
DAMSON— (Europe)—Small; black, with thick blue bloom; free; flesh juicy, but rather tart; best for kitchen and market. Tree enormously productive and hardy. September.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Rather large; oval; greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious, parts from stone. Tree a vigorous grower; very productive and one of the best plums. Middle of August.

REINE CLAUDE (Bavay's Green Gage)—Roundish, oval, greenish, marked with red in the sun; a great favorite. September.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—A plum of fine quality. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. Very productive and a valuable market variety. Freestone. September.

YELLOW EGG—Very large; egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive; vigorous. Last of August. Splendid variety for nearby market.



Beauty

Plums (Continued)



Peach D

Native Varieties

CLIMAX—Tree extremely vigorous, upright, with strong branches and very large leaves. Productive as Burbank, about as large and usually two or three weeks earlier. July.

COMPASS CHERRY—Small, purplish red, with large pit, flesh yellow and very good for cooking. The original cross of Minor Plum and Sand cherry.

DIAMOND—Very large; dark purple. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Valuable for shipping. September.

FRENCH (Petite D'Agen)—Medium size, reddish purple. Planted extensively in South Oregon and California for drying purposes.

FRENCH DOUBLE XX (Prune)—This prune was introduced by Geo. C. Roeding and was formerly known as the *Coates 1418*. The fruit is larger than the common French with a superior quality.

GIANT (Prune)—Large; dark purple; flesh yellow and sweet. September.

GRAND DUKE—One of the best late plums for market, as large as Bradshaw, of same color, entirely free from rot. Last of September.

ITALIAN PRUNE—(Fellenberg)—A fine late plum. Fruit large, handsome, of oval shape and purple color. Flesh thick, greenish yellow, juicy and delicious, parts freely from stone. Excellent for drying and preserving. Very productive. Extensively used in Oregon and Washington for drying purposes. Ripens in September.

JEFFERSON—Large; yellow, with crimson cheek. Unusually sweet and delicious. Quality of the best and deserves a place in every garden. September.

SHIRO—Medium size, yellow, and very sweet. The best quality of any of the Japan Plums. We have fruited it in Nursery rows and can recommend it highly for garden planting. September.



French

HUNGARIAN PRUNE (Pond's Seedling)—Very large dark red, juicy and very sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home or distant markets. September.

PEACH D—Very large and handsome; dull red; good; very productive. Last of August.

SUGAR—Originated by Luther Burbank. Ripens 28 days earlier than French (Petite d'Agen). Almost one-fourth sugar (analysis shows it to be 23.92 per cent sugar). Three times larger than French, of which it is a

seedling. On account of its earliness, large size and high per cent of sugar, it is sure to revolutionize the Prune industry of the world. Tree vigorous, hardy and very productive; bears young. Color purple; good shipper. August.

SILVER D—Originated in Oregon and said to be a seedling from Coe's Golden Drop, which it very much resembles; is much more productive and tree more vigorous. The fruit on account of its large size, is ranked among the most valuable Prunes and drying plums. October.

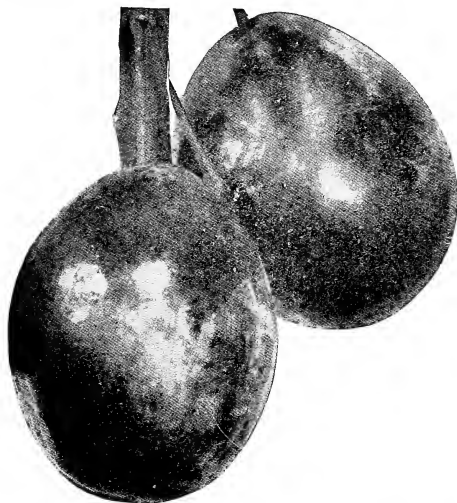
Japan Varieties

ABUNDANCE—Large, roundish; free-stone; amber, turning to a rich cherry color with a whitish bloom; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, sweet and excellent, vigorous and very productive. August.

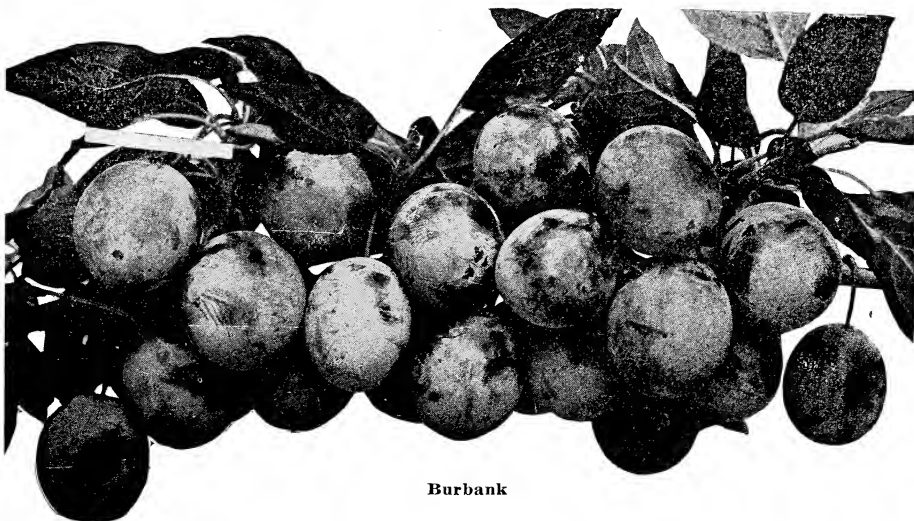
BURBANK—Large, nearly globular; clear cherry red with thin lilac bloom; flesh deep, yellow; rich, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavor. Vigorous and a very early bearer. Last of August.

SATSUMA (Blood)—A fine, large plum, delicious for canning and a grand market sort; nearly round; flesh is solid, juicy and of fine quality; pit little larger than a cherry stone; tree a strong, vigorous grower. Will keep for from one to two weeks after picking. Yields well.

WICKSON—A remarkably handsome, very large, deep maroon red plum.



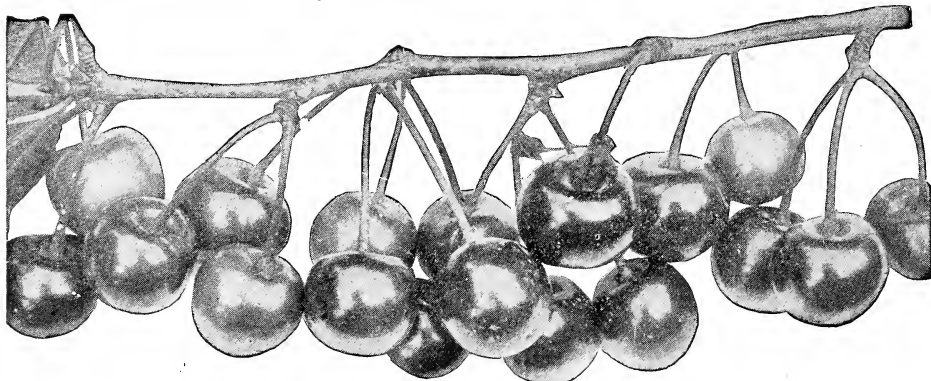
Satsuma



Burbank

Cherries

Cherry culture has been a success when proper attention has been given to the selection of varieties and their culture. The hardy, thrifty varieties of the Morello type may be freely planted with confidence of profitable results. The cherry tree should be planted in a naturally dry soil or the soil should be well drained, so that water may not remain near the roots for any considerable time.



Large Montmorency

Heart and Bigarreau (*Sweet*)

BING—This valuable new black cherry succeeds everywhere. Trees very thrifty and upright grower, very hardy and productive, flesh very solid, flavor of the highest quality, a fine shipping and market variety. It is one of the most delicious sweet cherries. This valuable cherry should be followed by Lambert, which is later in ripening. Both are grand cherries. July.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Very large, bright, glossy black; half tender, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid grower and good bearer. Last of June and first of July.

CHAMPION (Cherry)—This cherry was introduced by us in 1918 and is a seedling of the Black Tartarian. It resembles the Bing in size but is a much heavier yielder. Meat, dark red, firm and juicy. Ripens a few days after the Lambert.

LAMBERT—Purplish red; of enormous size and good quality. Largely grown in California and Oregon.

ROYAL ANN—(Napoleon Bigarreau). A magnificent cherry of the largest size, pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; very firm, juicy and sweet. Bears enormous crops; ripens late; valuable for canning.

WATERHOUSE (Cherry)—Being used almost exclusively as a pollinizer for the Royal Ann. The size and color is the same as the Royal Ann but not quite as firm, heavy bearer.

Duke and Morello (*Sour*)

LATE DUKE—Large; deep red; heart-shaped; sub-acid, fine flavor. Last of July.

MAY DUKE—Large, red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous, productive. June 15.

EARLY RICHMOND—Everywhere the most popular. Tree strong, thrifty grower, mak-

ing a large symmetrical head; fruit medium size, dark red, melting, juicy; sprightly acid flavor and especially valuable for cooking purposes; trees an early and abundant bearer. Season last of May and first of June.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Tree moderate grower, hardy; an early and great bearer; the most valuable of the late varieties. Fruit large, round; skin dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe; flesh dark red, tender, juicy and of a pleasant sub-acid flavor when fully ripe. July.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—(Large Montmorency). A fine, large, light red cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid; a more upright grower, equally hardy and productive. Second only to Early Richmond in value. Ripens ten days later.



Bing

Peaches

Peach trees should be planted 18 to 22 feet apart. Cut weak shoots back about one-half and strong ones about one-third, but see that there is left a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut out clean. The fruit is borne on wood of last season's growth, hence the necessity of keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. Young trees should be well mulched every spring.

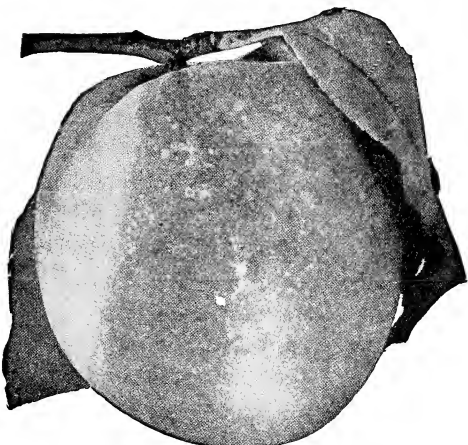
ALEXANDER (S. C.)—Large size, handsome and regular in form, with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, rich and good in quality, with a vinous flavor; adheres to the stone. Last of June.

CHAMPION (F.)—The earliest freestone and a first-class shipper. Bears full crops when others fail. In comparison with the bountiful yield of all of the best kinds, it is of all of them the champion. Size large; flavor delicious, juicy, sweet, rich, excelling all other varieties; very handsome in appearance, creamy white with red cheek; very hardy; season earliest.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY (F.)—Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive and hardy. Freestone. Last of August.

CRAWFORD'S LATE (F.)—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive. One of the finest late sorts. Freestone. Last of September.

HEATH CLING—Large, oblong, white, slightly tinged with red in the sun. Fruit tender, rich, melting, luscious. September 15.



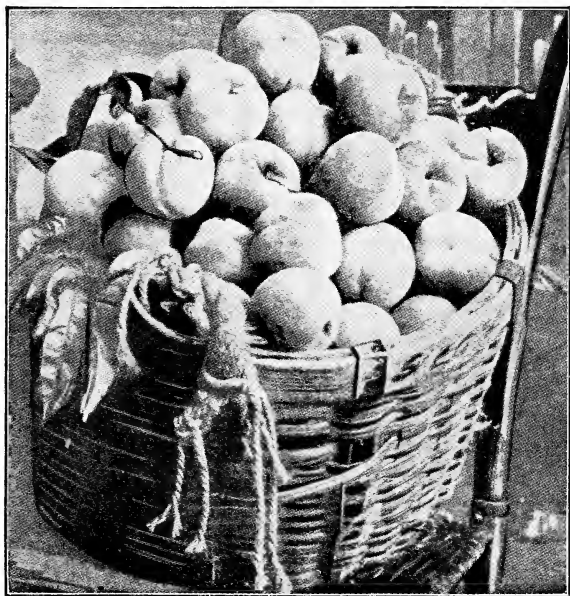
Crawford's Early

ELBERTA (F.)—Large, yellow with red cheek. Of excellent quality; flesh yellow and melting; freestone. The market peach of America.

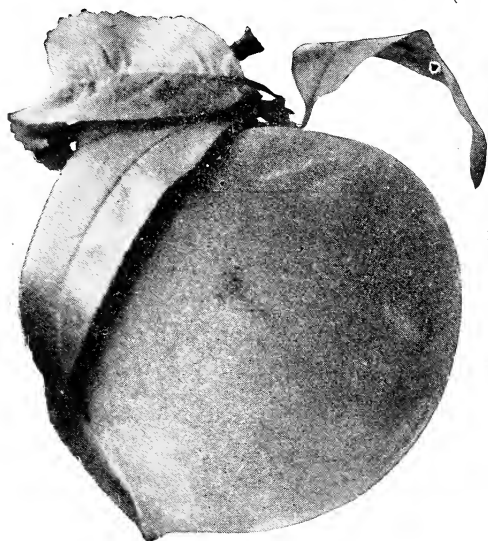
FOSTER—This variety originated near Boston, Mass., and its popularity has spread over many states. The tree is productive. The fruit is large deep red, especially on the sunny side. The flesh is yellow and very rich and juicy. It has a sub-acid flavor which is very agreeable. It ripens in September and is freestone.

HALE'S EARLY.—Large, yellow with profuse blush; flesh solid, melting and of best quality. Tree good grower and heavy producer.

Early CHARLOTTE F.—An improved seedling from Early Crawford, originated at Salem, Oregon, in 1878, by O. Dickenson, where it has attracted much attention among fruit-growers. This remarkable Peach succeeds in Oregon, where many other varieties fail. Flesh yellow, melting and juicy, with a rich and excellent flavor. Freestone. Ripens ten days after Crawford's Early.



Elberta

Peaches (*Continued*)

J. H. Hale

J. H. HALE—A chance seedling discovered by Mr. Hale, a large Eastern peach grower. The fruit is larger than common Elberta, a perfect freestone, somewhat roundish—rich golden yellow. Skin is thick and entirely without fuzz. Flesh dark yellow, fine grained and firm. Tree is hardy and bears young. A very fine peach for family use and for market. Ripens with Elberta.

LEMON CLING—A large, oblong, yellow peach, brightened with a dark red cheek; flesh firm and rich. Tree hardy and productive. Mid September.

LOVELL F.—California seedling; large, almost perfectly round; flesh yellow to the pit, firm and of excellent quality; a superb canning, shipping and drying Peach; tree a good grower and bearer. Worthy of extensive cultivation, ripens a few days after Muir.

MAYFLOWER PEACH—Clingstone. The Mayflower is the earliest peach in the market. A week earlier than Alexander or Sneed. It is of good size and fine color, being absolutely red all over, even before it is ripe enough to ship, thus making a very handsome attractive peach. The earliness and rich color of the Mayflower makes it so valuable for the market. The tree is a strong and thrifty grower, has large blossoms that come out after all other peaches have bloomed. Thus the tree often escapes a late frost and bears well, while the fruits of other varieties are killed. It is a young bearer, often bringing a few fruits the first year after transplanting. It is apt to set too many fruits and should be thinned out to secure the best results. The fruit keeps well for an early peach, is a good shipper, and always brings the highest price on the market. I advise all my customers in peach growing sections to try the Mayflower, being sure that it will pay better than any other peach on the market.

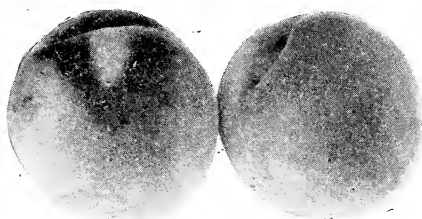
MUIR F.—Large; pale yellow; very firm flesh; **very** sweet. Best for drying.

ORANGE CLING—Fruit is very large, yellow, with a dark crimson cheek; flesh golden yellow, rich and sugary, with a vinous flavor. Tree an immense bearer, and not subject to mildew like the common sort. Splendid fruit for shipping, canning or drying. Ripens in August.

ROCHESTER—A new yellow freestone peach, shaped like Crawford. It begins to ripen with Carman, and fruit extends to time of Early Crawford. Bears early; fruit large, freestone, desirable. Is promising, has not yet been tried for commercial shipments. End of August.

SALWAY—One of the best and most regular bearers. Very large, creamy yellow with crimson cheek. Flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich and sweet. Free. Early October.

TUSCAN CLING—A very large, yellow cling, the earliest fine cling; flesh juicy and of fine flavor and clear yellow to the stone. A good shipping and canning Peach and very desirable on account of its earliness, ripening with the Early Crawford.



Tuscan Cling

TRIUMPH (F.)—Earliest yellow fleshed, with good eating and shipping qualities. Sure and abundant bearer; strong, vigorous grower. Fruit good size, yellow, with red and crimson cheek.

Nectarines

NEW WHITE—Large, skin greenish white, flesh white, tender, juicy, stone small and free, one of the best varieties for drying. July and August.

BOSTON—Fruit large and handsome, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottling of red, flesh yellow to the stone—very sweet, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor, freestone, hardy and productive. Ripens in September.

STANWICK—Very large, often large as a peach; skin pale greenish white, shaded into deep rich violet in the sun; flesh white, tender, juicy, rich, sugary and delicious. For drying and shipping not excelled by any other variety. August.

Apricot

BLENHHEIM—Large, oval; flesh full to the pit; yellow, rich and juicy; ripens evenly and soon after the Royal; regular and prolific bearer; profitable for canning, drying and marketing.

ROYAL—French origin. Medium size, dull yellow with red cheek. Flesh pale orange, with rich vinous flavor. Not hardy in Nebraska. Ripens in June.

MOORPARK—One of the largest and finest apricots. Yellow with red cheek. Flesh orange sweet, juicy and rich; parts from the stone. Very productive.

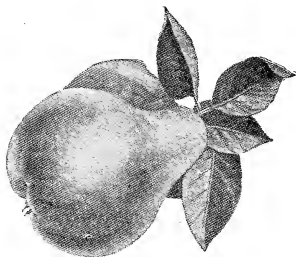
TILTON—New. We have pleasure in introducing this Apricot to the public. Its large size, rich Apricot color, high flavor, uniform



Tilton

ripening, sure and unusual productiveness, with frost-resisting qualities and vigorous growth, easily place it far in advance of all other varieties. For drying or canning it is much superior to any of these older varieties.

Quinces



Champion Quince

APPLE or ORANGE—Large, roundish; yellow; cooks tender and is of excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves and flavoring. Productive. September and October.

CHAMPION—Fruit large, fair and handsome. Tree bears abundantly while young. Flesh cooks as tender as an apple and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate. The most valuable of all.

PINEAPPLE—Originated by Luther Burbank. The name comes from the flavor, which is suggestive of the pineapple. The fruit in form and size resembles the Orange Quince, but is smoother and more globular. Makes a superior jelly. Can be eaten raw and is said to cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apple, possessing a most exquisite and delicious flavor not equaled by any other Quince.

Nut Trees

ALMOND

NONPAREIL—Large, full kernel, thin shell. Tree of a weeping habit and a strong grower. One of the best varieties.

NE PLUS ULTRA—Similar to above, but of different habit of growth.

DRAKE'S SEEDLING—Originated with Mr. Drake, of Suisun, California. Of the Languedoc class. Bears abundantly and regularly where the Languedoc is a total failure.

TEXAS PROLIFIC (Nut tree) (Almond) Valued as a pollenizer. Tree an upright vigorous grower and heavy producer. Nut medium size, soft, smooth and plump.

I. X. L.—Large, generally single kernels; hulls easily; soft shell. Tree a strong, upright grower and bears heavily and regularly.

FILBERT

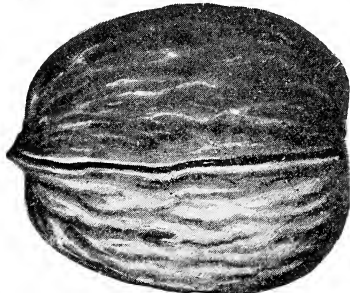
BARCELONA (Filbert)—A magnificent variety of Spanish origin; nut large, round, fine quality. Very productive, trained as a low standard tree, or as a bush.

DU CHILLY (Gilbert)—Elongated oval, very broad, often more than an inch long by three quarters of an inch wide. Nut uniformly large, well formed and sweet.

WALNUT

FRANQUETTE—One of the finest of the French walnuts. Nut large and of attractive appearance; kernel large, plump and of an attractive light color; quality very good. My trees of this are of the Vrooman variety which is much the best of this type.

MAYETTE—Also of French origin. Nut quite large, smooth and of attractive appearance. Kernel large, plump and of excellent quality. Considered the finest walnut known. My trees are of the Wiltz variety, which is decidedly the best variety of this type. Unlike the old Mayette, the Wiltz Mayette tree bears while very young.



Franquette

Grapes

Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good grapes. The roots cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit if they are called upon to carry too much wood. Late in the fall is the best time to prune, when the vines are dormant.

Red Varieties

BRIGHTON—Bunch large, shouldered; berries medium to large, round, dark red, tender, very little pulp, sweet, juicy, slightly aromatic and very good. Ripens early.

DELAWARE—The bunches are small, compact, and sometimes shouldered; berries are small with thin but firm skin; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing and of the best quality for both table use and for wine. Ripening with Concord or a little before; vine is hardy, productive and a moderate grower.

SALEM—Bunch large and compact; berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thick skin, perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as Worden; keeps well.

VERGENNES—Berries large, holding firmly to the stem; light amber, rich and delicious. Is an excellent late keeper.

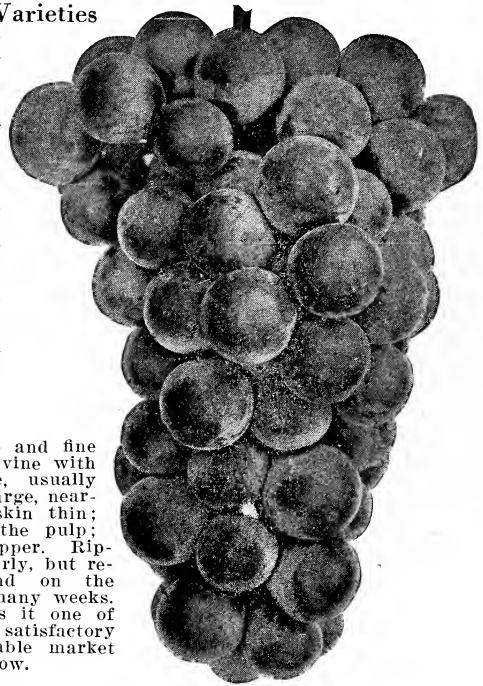
Black Varieties

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—A new, very large and fine early grape, black; strong, vigorous, hardy vine with thick, healthy leaves; clusters very large, usually shouldered, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, rich, sweet, very good; skin thin; seeds few and small, parting easily from the pulp;

a good shipper. Ripens very early, but remain sound on the vines for many weeks. This makes it one of the most satisfactory and profitable market sorts to grow.



Moore's Early



Concord

CONCORD—One of the most popular and reliable varieties we possess; bunch large, compact and shouldered; berry large, round, almost black with blue bloom, juicy, buttery and very sweet.

MOORE'S EARLY—A large grape, ripening a week earlier than Concord; good grower; berries large, good quality, and makes a moderate yield; very valuable as an early grape.

WORDEN—Seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored and to ripen several days earlier. These qualities will give it the foremost rank among native grapes.

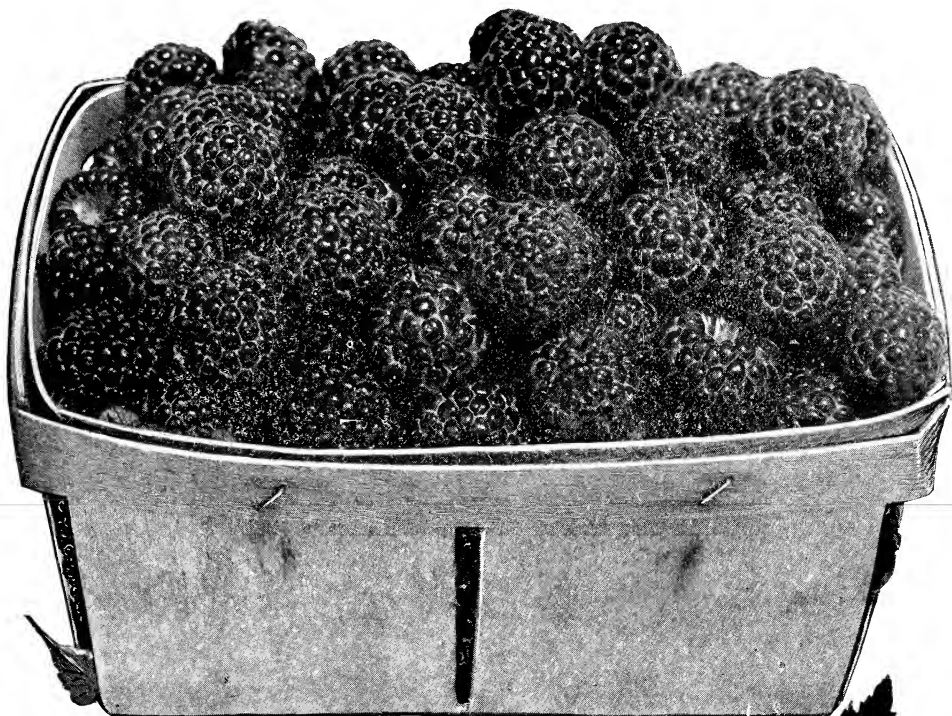
White Varieties

NIAGARA—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin but tough; quality much like the Concord.

POCKLINGTON—Seedling from the Concord. The vine is thoroughly hardy both in wood and foliage; it is a strong grower, never mildews in vine or foliage. The fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round, very large and thickly set. Ripens with the Concord.

Raspberries

Plant three and a half feet apart in rows seven feet apart. Thin to four or five good canes in a hill; cut out old canes as soon as through fruiting.



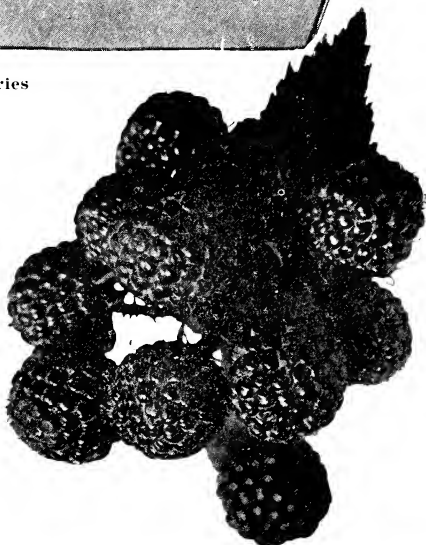
Oregon Raspberries

Red and Purple Cap Varieties

CUTHBERT—Cane tall and vigorous, berries large, conical, rich crimson and very handsome; best quality and carries well; very productive.

MARLBORO—A profitable early market berry, with large, light crimson fruits of good quality and firmness. Very hardy and well suited to the North.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING—The new ever-bearing variety. It gives a crop of fruit all summer and autumn fruiting on the old canes in generous quantities until late in August. By this date berries begin to ripen on the young canes and continue until late in autumn. Berries are a bright crimson of large size and of surpassing quality, rich, sugary with full raspberry flavor. It succeeds upon all soils, whether light and sandy or cold heavy clay and the canes are absolutely hardy.



St. Regis Everbearing

Black Varieties

CUMBERLAND—Largest black raspberry known; unusually strong grower, perfectly hardy. The most profitable raspberry grown.

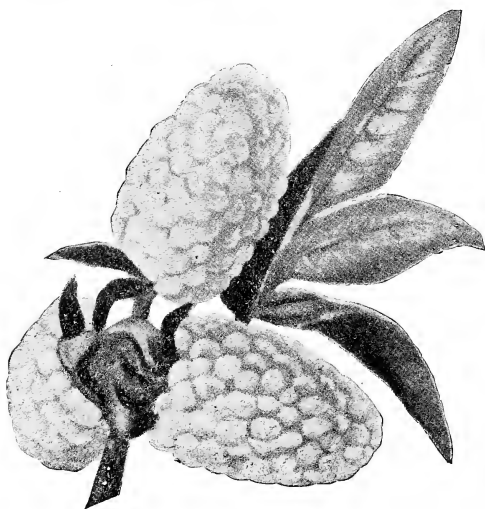
GREGG—Extra big, enormously productive. Hardy; firm black meaty berries. Late ripening and firm for shipping.



Cumberland Raspberries

Loganberries

Hybrid between a blackberry and a red raspberry, originated in California. Fruit as large as a blackberry, but of deep red color. Excellent as a novelty.



Loganberry

KANSAS—Originated at Lawrence Kansas. Healthy, vigorous grower; early; berry is as large as Gregg and as good a shipper. Very productive, and valuable for early market.

PLUM FARMER—Black. Vigorous, stocky growing black cap, very healthy and attractive in appearance; productive, bearing heavy crops of large, fine jet black berries; excellent quality and a good shipper. One of the most valuable market berries, as it commands top prices.

Yellow Varieties

GOLDEN QUEEN—Large, beautiful translucent amber color and exceptionally firm; very productive. The canes are of the strongest growth and quite hardy.

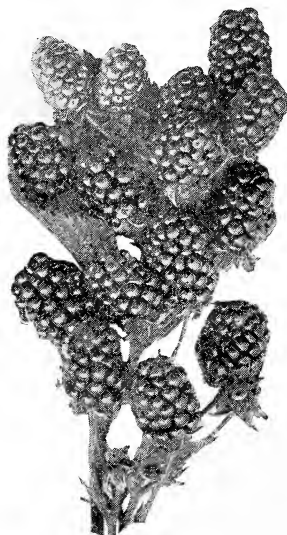
Blackberries

Plant four feet apart in rows seven ft. apart. Pinch the canes back when four feet high. Light, moderately rich land is preferable.

CORY'S THORNLESS (Blackberry)—This is a Blackberry long looked for, identical, Himalaya Giant except that it is entirely thornless, making it easy to cultivate and possible to pick three times as many in a day. Fruit is large and small core, almost seedless, jet black and finely flavored.

LAWTON—The well-known market variety. Large, oval, black, juicy, sweet.

SNYDER—The old standard. Very hardy, consequently much raised in cold climates. Berries medium size, juicy, rich; strong, stout cane, thrifty growth and a very broad leaf.



Snyder

Dewberries

LUCRETIA—Fruit very large, luscious and sweet; perfectly hardy, healthy, enormously productive; a very profitable market fruit; the vines should be allowed to remain on the ground during the winter and staked up early in the spring. Fruit ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long.

Currants

BLACK NAPLES—Very large, black, rich, tender and excellent for jellies and wine. Very productive.

CHERRY—The largest of all red currants; berries sometimes more than one-half inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—For size, beauty and productiveness it is a remarkable red currant. The berry is equal to cherry currant, while the flavor is superior. The stem is long, which permits rapid picking, valuable for both market and home. Fruit hangs on well, never dropping, as in other currants.

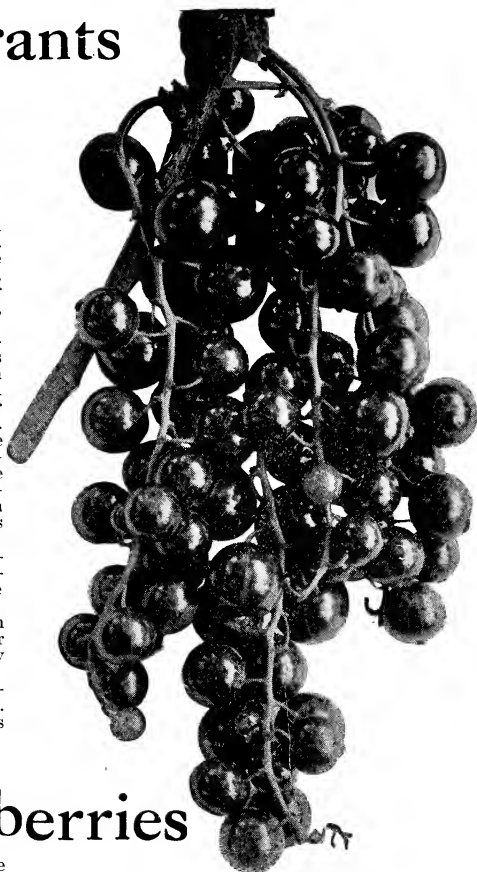
LONDON MARKET—Bush vigorous and upright. One of the best for northern climates and at the same time a leader in the southern states. Beautiful dark red berries medium sized with large branches. A favorite for home market and will stand long shipments.

PERFECTION—Bright red, and of a size larger than the Fay; size of berries is maintained to end of bunch. It is one of the most productive Currants. Rich, mild, sub-acid flavor and having plenty of pulp with few seeds. You can pick Perfections fast as cherries.

VICTORIA—Very large; bright red; bunches very long; late; very productive and valuable. This is a standard, good, and reliable currant.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large, yellowish white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent for the table. The finest of the white sorts, very productive.

WILDER—Very large; bright red and attractive; a splendid sort; not so acid as most. Bush very productive; large bunches; ripens rather early, fruit keeps well.



Perfection

Gooseberries

OREGON CHAMPION—I believe this is one of the very best of the American varieties of Gooseberries we have. The bush grows very strong, is healthy and vigorous, not so very thorny, and a prolific, constant bearer. The berries are of medium size, fine for table use or pies. Our customers should plant this va-

riety freely—it will pay them.

HOUGHTON—The old, well-known sort; pale red, sweet and good. It is rather small, but a productive, healthy and very reliable gooseberry.

INDUSTRY—Very large; dark red, hairy, of delicious quality. In a cool, rich soil with a northern exposure it will yield an abundance of large, luscious fruit. Under favorable conditions its immense crops and exemption from mildew will pay the attention it requires. Not an ironclad. English sort.

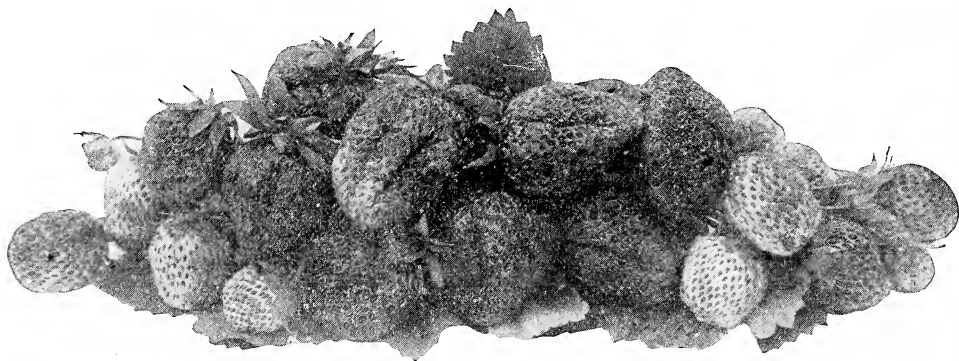
JOSSELYN (RED JACKET)—Large size, smooth, prolific and hardy. Has been tested by the side of all leading varieties, is freest from mildew of all. A wonderful cropper, with large, smooth, pale red fruit of first class flavor.

PEARL—A cross between Houghton and one of the large English varieties. It is very hardy and entirely free from mildew; superior in size and quality; as productive as Downing.



Oregon Champion

Strawberries



Progressive Everbearing Strawberries

Everbearing Varieties

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING (P)—The berries are not as large as Superb and not so good quality, but they yield well and, we think, will be one of the best known varieties of fall bearers in a few years. Fruit of Progressive is of good size, smooth, of good color and appearance.

SUPERB EVERBEARING (P)—Very large, dark red and glossy; fine quality. It begins to bear in June with immense crops and continues until late in fall. It is one of the heaviest bearers of berries in June as well as a remarkable fall bearer. Will produce a fair crop of fruit the first summer.

Spring-bearing Varieties

MARSHALL — (Norwood) — An old and known variety of excellent quality. One of the largest Strawberries on the market; it is a strictly fancy berry, not quite so productive as some other varieties, but is large size, fine quality and handsome appearance will go a long way to make up this deficiency. It is a berry that finds a ready sale at top prices in the market.

MAGOON B. Medium to Late—Bisexual. This variety has become a universal favorite from British Columbia on the North to the Mexico line on the South in the Pacific Coast region. It is a very heavy yielder of high quality fruit. In color it is rich red with yellow seeds; in shape it is almost uniformly conical. Berries are very large. The flavor of the Magoon is delicious and mild. It is famous for its shipping qualities, and Pacific-Coast growers send them in carloads to as far East as Minneapolis and Omaha, where they command very high prices.

CLARK'S SEEDLING B. Medium Early—Bisexual. Bright red; round; large; flavor rich; yields big crops of berries, runners short and few. Clark's Seedling is sometimes called "Hood River" because of its universal popularity in the fruit section of Oregon which goes under that name. To its other qualities is to be added that of an excellent shipper, proved by the fact that Oregon and Washington growers send them thousands of miles and that they reach destination in first-class condition. The plants of this variety are very large and stocky.

IMPROVED NEW OREGON (Strawberry) —A new variety heartily recommended with many good qualities; superseding Marshall and ranks next to the popular Magoon as a market berry. Under favorable circumstances it bears a second crop in the fall, making it a valuable variety for home planting.

Asparagus

The first garden vegetable of spring; it is a great delicacy and comes in just when it is most needed. One hundred roots will supply a small family and will last for years. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart in the row. Spread the roots out in the bottom of the hole or furrow and gradually fill in as the plant grows, so that the roots will be about four inches deep.

CONOVER'S COLLOSAL—Best for general planting.

PALMETTO—Newer variety, earlier; probably as good.

Rhubarb

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, is valuable for canning. Use well grown roots, not divided old clumps.

LINNAEUS—Large, early, tender and fine.

VICTORIA—Very large, long stocks; a great market sort.

Roses

COLUMBIA—A new rose that has proved to be one of the finest of outdoor pink roses. The color is glowing pink. Plant is strong and sturdy and almost thornless; heavy luxuriant foliage. Very free-flowering. We recommend Columbia very highly.

CONSTANCE (Rose)—H. T. Fine, long orange yellow buds, streaked crimson opening, full globular flower, golden yellow.

J. B. CLARK—An intense deep scarlet-rose, shaded blackish-crimson, color like the sheen of a plum, often 7 inches in diameter and 5 inches deep. J. B. Clark has created a great sensation throughout the United States and Europe. A wonderfully strong and upright grower, exceedingly vigorous, with splendid and heavy dark bronze-green foliage. The glory of the plant is in its flowers, however, as they are extraordinary in size, full and double, wonderfully fragrant, of great depth, and borne freely from the first year, on long, stiff stems. This Rose has proven hardy, even in Canada, and a genuine treat is in store for everyone who plants it. We have a large stock of own-root plants, all in splendid condition.

MAMAN COCHET, Pink—The best pink garden rose. In the open ground it quickly makes a strong bush, producing on long, stiff stems, in wonderful profusion, flowers that are perfect. The buds are beautiful, large, full and firm, elegantly pointed, while the open flowers are extra large, and perfectly double. The color is clear, rich pink, changing to silvery rose. Blooms all the time.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—One of the hardest and without question the largest and best of the white H. P. roses. Some call it "Snow Queen," others speak of it as the "White American Beauty." Very vigorous and free bloomer.



Columbia

IRISH ELEGANCE (Rose)—H. T. Single, long buds, crimson and orange shades.

IRISH FIREFLAME—A single Rose which in the spiral bud stage is deep orange splashed with crimson. The flower opens ochrey old-gold color. It is especially attractive in the bud stage.

GORGEOUS (Rose)—H. T. Deep orange copper, flushed and veined reddish copper, gold medal rose.

PAPA GONTIER—A desirable winter-flowering Rose, as it can be grown in a much lower temperature than any other variety, doing best in a temperature suitable for carnations; buds are long and pointed, deep carmine in color, and exceedingly beautiful in form. It is a very strong, vigorous grower, with long, strong straight stems.

JULIET AUST. H. (Rose)—Vermillion-rose, reverse petals old gold, fragrant.

HOOSIER BEAUTY—This beautiful Rose is fragrant as Richmond; has more petals, a stiffer stem, a texture like velvet. In color, glowing crimson scarlet, with darker shadings. The bud is of good length, keeps well in the close-cut state, and opens into magnificent bloom, quite dazzling in its velvety brilliance. As soon as thoroughly established in the soil it sends out long, stiff growth with a bud on every shoot. Produces, naturally, stems 2 to 3 feet in length; each plant keeps up a very close succession of bloom, and again unlike Richmond it is a good summer Rose. It is an easy grower, and has become instantly popular and in heavy demand in the cities where blooms have been sold, flower buyers through the section calling for it by name. We believe this Rose will make its mark as a garden variety.

LOS ANGELES—The color is luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals.



Hoosier Beauty

Roses (Continued)

HADLEY—A development from a line of seedlings, the varieties used in this development being Liberty, General McArthur, and Richmond, all brilliant scarlet varieties and garden Roses. In color it is a deep velvety-crimson, retaining its brilliancy at all seasons of the year. The variety is double and buds are well formed. The fragrance is excelled only by American Beauty. It is a strong, rapid grower; the flowers are borne on long, stiff stems, well above the foliage. It has proven itself under thorough trial to be an all-the-year round forcing variety.

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT (Daily Mail)—Hybrid Tea. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, of spreading, branching habit, with numerous long thorns and bronzy-green foliage. Buds coral-red, shaded with yellow at the base, the open flowers of medium size, semi-double, are of a superb coral-red, shaded with yellow and rosy-scarlet.



Lady Hillingdon

LADY HILLINGDON—One of the latest introductions of the Tea class and has taken the medal over all other yellow Roses, the color being one almost beyond description, apricot yellow shaded to orange on the outer edge of the petals, becoming deeper and more intense toward the center of the bloom. The color does not fade after the bloom is cut, but invariably becomes darker. Buds are produced on long, strong, wiry stems, well above the foliage, producing a slender and graceful effect. A valuable addition to any amateur's garden, as well as to the professional grower, all of whom will find this Rose the color they have long desired. A strong, hearty, healthful grower.

GENERAL McARTHUR—Brilliant scarlet. A splendid shade, hardy and very satisfactory.

OPHELIA—A glorious rose. Bushes are magnificent in form and beautiful in growth. Very free-flowering and wonderfully fragrant. Color of blossom, salmon pink flushed with coppery rose and saffron tints.

RADIANCE—An erect strong-growing rose, producing an abundance of blossoms. In color of flower it is both unique and beautiful—bright carmine rose with opal and coppery reflections. As its name suggests, it is radiantly beautiful.

RICHMOND—Wonderfully free blooming, its immense, fragrant, scarlet-crimson flowers are borne on long, stiff stems, making it a rival of American Beauty, and even more

dazzling in appearance. In the garden its flowers are as fine as those found in the greenhouses. Perfectly hardy.

MRS. CHAS. RUSSELL—A new Hybrid Tea Rose of American origin and considered to be equal to American Beauty both for forcing and open ground culture. Buds long and pointed, produced on long, stiff stems 3 feet in length, each one crowned with a bloom of a beautiful shade of rosy-pink. Blooms large, full and of magnificent formation.

MAD. MELAINE SOUPERT (Rose)—H. T. Pale sunset yellow, suffused amethyst, fine in every way, no better rose grown.

MARQUISE DE SINETY (Rose)—H. T. Golden yellow, shaded coppery red, superb.

MRS. A. R. WADDELL—This is one of the most beautiful Hybrid Tea Roses in bud and flower of any grown. The flowers are of the largest size, of perfect form, and possesses wonderful keeping qualities. The coloring is most brilliant in effect, being a rosy-scarlet, opening rosy-salmon, with reverse of petals rosy-scarlet. The bush is a sturdy, erect and vigorous grower, requiring but little care.

SUNBURST—A magnificent giant yellow forcing Rose, also well adapted for outdoor growing, being a vigorous and healthy Rose. Buds long and pointed, borne singly on long, stout stems, opening full and double. An excellent cut flower variety, having excellent keeping qualities. A very vigorous grower, reddish bronze foliage. The color is superb orange copper or golden orange, with a deep orange center. This Rose creates a sensation wherever grown.

ULRICH BRUNNER—Cherry Red. Size extra large. Hardy and very productive. The form of this rose is excellent and one of the best cut flowers.

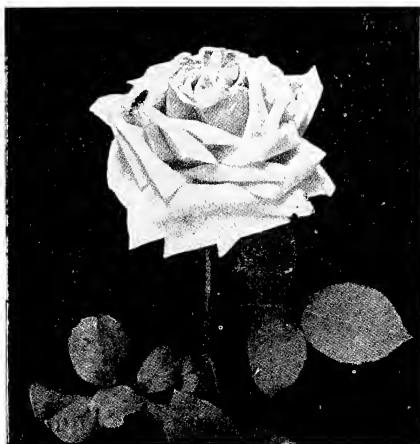


Ophelia

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT—One of the most popular roses in its class and undoubtedly one of the best for outdoor culture. Should be in every garden. Immense, large, clear pink flowers, full and double; beautiful buds. Very hardy. Blooms very freely; almost always in bloom. Probably the most prolific bloomer in my garden.

K. A. VICTORIA—The finest white ever-blooming hardy garden rose. Soft, pearly white, lightly tinted with lemon in the center, just enough to relieve the white. Remarkably fragrant buds and open flowers of elegant form. The plant is a strong grower, blooms freely and the flowers are carried on long, stiff stems. Best rose for garden and house.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON—A peerless Tea-like Rose, and one of the best in our trial grounds, with beautifully smooth and massive petals. The blooms are very large, full and perfectly formed, with high-pointed center. Very sweetly perfumed. The color, which is very novel, is a dainty, clear rose-madder. The growth is vigorous, erect and of very free-flowering habit.



K. A. Victoria

Climbing Roses

CLIMBING SUNBURST—Orange-copper and golden yellow flowers, large size and perfectly formed. The buds are especially handsome.

TAUSENDSCHON—(Thousand Beauties.) It produces on the same bush so many different colored flowers that it is impossible to de-

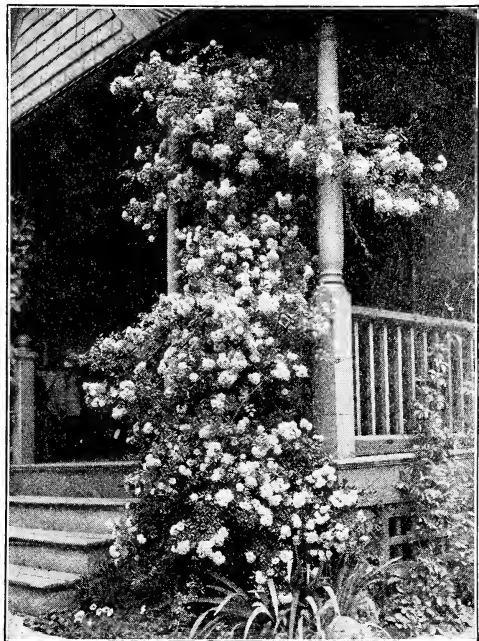
scribe the variations. The colors run from delicate rose color through the intermediate shades of bright rose and carmine, with white and yellow tints showing.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—It is a vigorous grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet high in a single season. Flowers glowing crimson and produced in immense panicles, covering the plant from top to bottom. Few roses have been more generally planted.

DOROTHY PERKINS, Pink—In general habit closely resembling the Crimson Rambler, but of a beautiful shell pink, full and double, of an unusually large size for a Cluster Rose. The trusses are made up of from 20 to 40 flowers. I consider this to be the finest of all climbing roses. I have never seen it mildew, which cannot be said of most of the Ramblers. I think this is the best climbing rose in the market.

AMERICAN PILLAR—One of the most valuable and attractive of the Hardy Climbers, flowering profusely in large, compact clusters. The single flowers range from 2 to 5 inches in width. Brilliant carmine rose, with a slight cream variegation and yellow stamens at center. I consider this one of the best red Climbing roses.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—A grand and charming acquisition to the climbing Roses. A very strong, healthy grower, pretty foliage and free from disease. Flowers are exquisitely grand, perfect in form, size, substance, fragrance and durability, in fact, identical in every way with its parent, the renowned Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.



Crimson Rambler

Ornamental Shrubs

The planting of ornamental shrubs is very largely on the increase and this is as it should be, for with a good selection the lawn can always be beautiful. They are mostly of medium size, enabling one to plant a great variety on a small plat, and the wonderful assortment of foliage from the darkest green and purple to light orange and silver tints. This addition to the great variety in the blossoms, all unite to keep up a never failing interest. We have selected the very best for our climate.

FLOWERING SHRUBS — Variegated or Colored Foliage — Barberry, Golden, Elder, Syringa Variegated, Weigela.

Shrubs that Flower in May—Flowering Almonds, Honeysuckle, Japan Quince, Lilac, Snowballs, Spireas, Wistaria.

In June—Clematis, Deutzia, Elder, Honeysuckle, Paeonies, Lilacs, Snowball, Spireas, Syringa, Weigela, Wistaria.

In July—Clematis, Spirea, Honeysuckle.

In August and September—Bignonia, Clematis, Honeysuckle, Hydrangea.

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON—Valuable because they bloom so profusely in late summer when other flowers are scarce. They form beautiful groups of hedges, their variety of colors making it possible to use quantities of them even in small grounds.

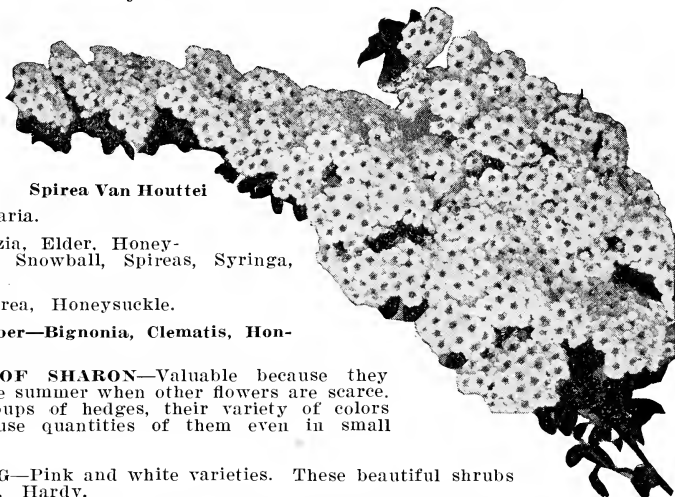
ALMOND, FLOWERING—Pink and white varieties. These beautiful shrubs are desirable and scarce. Hardy.

CALYCANTHUS (Carolina Allspice)—A well known native bush bearing very double, purple fragrant flowers.

DUETZIA—A very desirable shrub, of strong, hardy growth, bearing an abundance of beautiful racemes of double, pure white flowers.

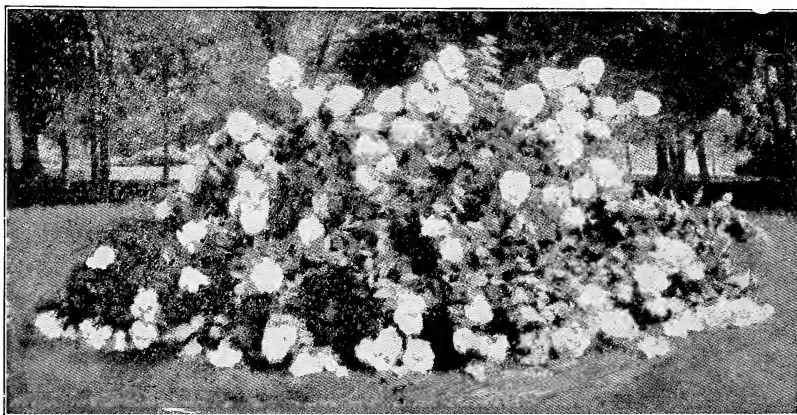
ELDER GOLDEN—The leaves are a bright and constant golden color; the flower cluster pure white. Valuable for contrasts and for massing.

Spirea Van Houttei



FLOWERING CRAB, BECHTEL'S—About the middle of May the trees are covered with beautiful, double, pink, sweet-scented flowers, that look like small roses at a distance. Tree is a moderate grower, hardy and of upright habit. One of the very best.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT — White and pink flowers which contrast beautifully with the foliage. Blossoms in June.



Hydrangea

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—These plants are absolutely hardy, grow in any soil and bloom the same year they are set out. They flower abundantly, bearing hundreds of immense panicles of bloom. White turning to rose in autumn. An annual shortening of branches tends to increase the size of the flowers. Very fine and valuable for cemetery planting.

LILAC (Common Purple)—Bluish purple flowers, well known.

LILAC (Common White)—Cream white flowers.

LILAC (Persian Purple)—Of more slender growth and finer foliage than the common lilac. Flowers purple in large, loose panicles.

SPIREAS—Decidedly the best and hardiest family of shrubs for the Northwest. Many beautiful varieties of different colors and times of flowering, from May to September. Of easiest culture; should be planted everywhere.

S. AUREA—Golden leaf Spirea, with white blooms and golden foliage; very showy.

S. BILLIARDII—Blossoms in beautiful rose-colored spikes from early summer till frost. Hardy and very desirable.

S. VAN HOUTTEI—Graceful, with long, drooping sprays, thickly studded with handsome, pure white flowers; hence its popular name, "Bridal Wreath." The finest Spirea of them all.

S. CALLOSA ROSA—Flowers from June to September; of a pretty dwarfish habit; bloom rose color.

SNOWBALL (Common)—A popular shrub, makes a large bush. Bears balls of pure white flowers in June.

SYRINGA (Mock Orange)—Beautiful, tall, vigorous, hardy, with profuse, white, orange-like flowers in May. Very popular.

WEIGELA ROSEA—Hardy, with profuse, rosy, trumpet shaped flowers in May. The most superb shrub of the season.

Hardy Climbing Vines

Ornamental of this class are so hardy and so beautiful that they deserve greater attention than they receive. No artist can produce pictures equal to the wealth of beauty displayed by the elegant Wistaria, the graceful Honeysuckle, or the charming and magnificent Clematis when in the glory of full bloom.

AMPELOPSIS (American Ivy or Virginia creeper, also called Woodbine)—A very rapid grower, having beautiful dark green foliage, assumes rich crimson hues in autumn.

AMPELOPSIS (Veitchii or Boston Ivy)—Leaves a little smaller and more ivy like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established.

BIGNONIA (Scarlet Trumpet Flower)—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August.

CLEMATIS—The different varieties and species of Clematis now in cultivation are of the highest beauty and utility. They vary greatly in their foliage and flowers and are adapted to various uses.

C. COCCINEA—Distinct from other varieties; bright coral scarlet flowers. July to October.

C. JACKMANII—A very profuse blooming variety with flowers from four to six inches in diameter, of an intense violet-purple color borne successively in continuous masses on the summer shoots. The very best sort for general planting.

C. HENRYII—Fine bloomer; flower large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight sepals. June to October.

C. MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE—Flowers large, of a beautiful bright velvety red, very free flowering and continuous bloomer.



Clematis

Hardy Climbing Vines—Continued

C. PANICULATA—A great novelty. One of the most desirable, useful and beautiful of hardy garden vines, a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer with fine foliage. Flowers of medium size, very pretty and fragrant, produced in the greatest profusion in late summer.

HONEYSUCKLE (Monthly Fragrant)—Blooms all summer; very sweet.

HONEYSUCKLE (Hall's Japan) A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant; covered with flowers from June to November. Better have some winter protection.

WISTARIA—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth. It is very hardy and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials



Dahlias

tiveness. There is no floral novelty before the public to be compared to it for effectiveness and worth.

PEONIES—Herbaceous Peonies are among the showiest and most useful of hardy plants, and are fast becoming popular with the public. They are all hardy and admirably adapted to the climate of our most northern states, growing well in almost any location or soil, although the flowers will be finer and the colors brighter, if planted in a deep, rich loam, well manured. The flowers are in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance.



Gladioli

DAHLIAS—Well known autumn flowering plants, growing from two to five feet high, and producing a profusion of flowers of the most perfect and beautiful form, varying in color from the purest white to the darkest maroon.

GLADIOLI—Of all our summer flowering bulbs gladioli stand at the head of the most varied and beautiful class. The flowers are produced in spikes two feet in height and upwards; the brilliant scarlet and crimson of some form a striking contrast with the delicate shades and penciling of the lighter colored varieties. By planting at intervals from May 1st to middle of June a succession of flowers can be had from July to October.

GOLDEN GLOW—We call attention to this notable novelty, and offer it as the finest herbaceous border plant introduced for many years. It is of easy growth and is giving complete satisfaction. But few plants can vie with it in attrac-

Hardy Ornamental Trees

The stock of ornamental trees that we offer will be found to comprise a sufficient number of kinds that are really valuable, so that our customers may, from the list offered, secure such a variety as will give full satisfaction.

For Streets, Roads and Wide Avenues—American Elm, Sugar and Silver Maple, Carolina Poplar.

For Driveways through Lawns and Parks—Norway Maple, Tulip Tree, Catalpa, American Linden.

Single Specimens of Large Growth to be Branched from the Ground—Birches, particularly Cut Leaf Weeping; Austrian and Scotch Pines, Norway and Colorado Spruces, Balsam Fir.

Single Specimens of Medium Growth to be Branched from the Ground—Prunus Pisardii, Hemlocks, White Pine, Arbor Vitae.

Strong Growing Trees of Pyramidal Habit—Carolina Poplar, Balsam Fire, Pyramidalis Arbor Vitae.

Trees that Thrive in Moist Locations—American Elm, American Linden, Ash, Catalpas, Poplars and Willows.

Trees that Thrive on Dry Knolls or Poor Soils—Silver Leaf Maples and Poplars.

Best Trees for Windbreaks—Norway and White Spruces, Scotch and White Pine, Carolina Poplars and Silver Maples.

Flowering Trees—Judas Tree, Fringe Tree, White and Purple Lindens, Horse Chestnut, Catalpas.

Cut-Leafed Trees—Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Weirs Cut-Leaf Maple.

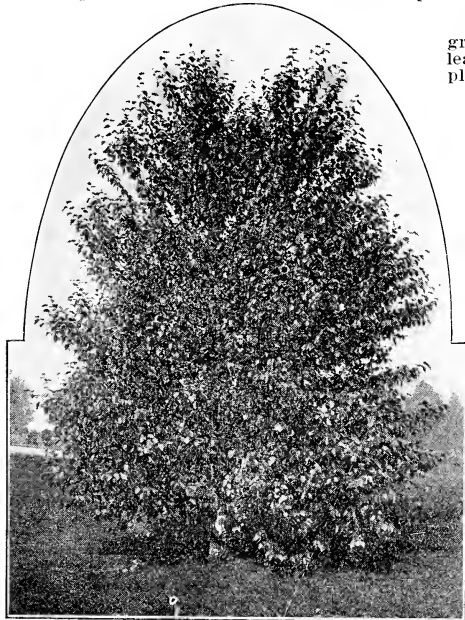
Purple and Scarlet-Leaved Trees—Purple-Leaf Beech, Plum, Purple Norway Maple.

CATALPA—A native of the South. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with large heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers a foot long. Blooms late in July.

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN or SWEET—Well known beautiful tree, valuable for fruit and timber. Should be planted only on thin, dry soils.

CHESTNUT, HORSE—Common or white, flowering. A very beautiful, well known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

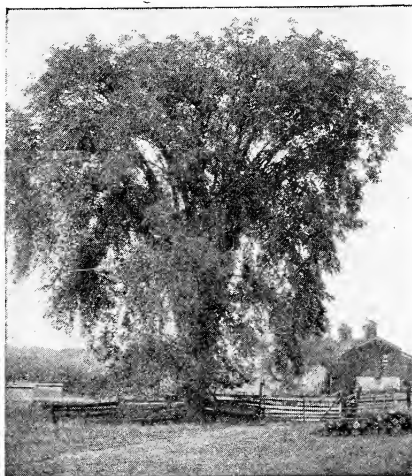
ELM, AMERICAN WHITE—The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our woods. One of the grandest of park or shade trees.



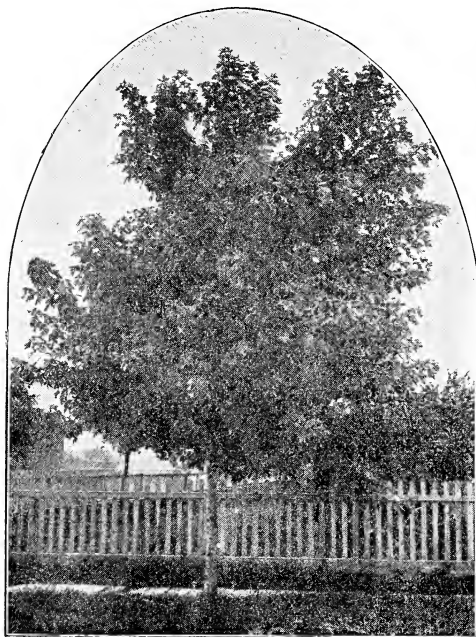
Birch White

BIRCH, WHITE—A beautiful native tree, particularly in the northern part of the country. Its shining white bark and slender, dark brown branches make it a conspicuous and very attractive object. Foliage large and handsome.

BOX ELDER—A fine, rapid growing tree, with handsome, light green, pinated foliage and spreading head; very hardy.



Elm, American White



Maple (Silver Leaved)

CALIFORNIA POPLAR—Takes front rank among best of poplars; it is one of the most rapid growers among shade trees. Its branches spread just enough to give it a symmetrical appearance. It has advantages over other shade trees because it will grow on any kind of soil, swampy or muck, light or heavy. Its roots penetrate the hardest soil, it withstands all hardships and thrives in places where others fail to live. It is easily started and gives shade in a short time. Its leaves are large and stay green till quite late in the fall.

CRAB (Bechtel's Double Flowering)—This blooms in early spring exhaling a most delightful fragrance from its masses of double, delicate pink flowers.

LINDEN (American or Lime)—A rapid growing, large, beautiful native tree. Flowers very fragrant.

MAPLE (Silver Leaved)—Leaves white underneath; of rapid growth; very ornamental and one of the best street trees we have.

MOUNTAIN ASH—Very hardy and handsome with fine clusters of scarlet berries hanging on the trees in winter; a beautiful tree for the lawn.

NORWAY MAPLE—Of spreading, rounded form; foliage large, dark green; a rich and majestic shade tree.

SUGAR MAPLE—A beautiful, stately tree of fine form; a desirable shade tree. Slow grower.

PLUM (Prunus Pissardii)—purple leaved. One of the most beautiful purple leaved trees or shrubs. The leaves and shoots are of a rich, peculiarly vivid dark purple, holding the color well through the entire season. It also produces small, white, single flowers in great profusion in May, followed by black fruit of ornamental appearance. Winter pruning gives stronger shoots and larger leaves.

WALNUT, BLACK—Valuable for nuts and timber. It is hardy and succeeds best on a rich, deep, moist soil. Too well known for long description.

Weeping Varieties

BIRCH (Cut-Leaf Weeping)—Erect, stately, rapid growing tree, with long, slender, pendant branches, delicately cut leaves and silvery white trunk; especially fine when near evergreens; hardy; the most elegant weeping tree on the list.

ELM CAMPERDOWN, WEEPING—A vigorous grower; leaves large, dark green and glossy, covering the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure; very desirable as an ornamental.



Carolina Poplar

MOUNTAIN ASH (European Weeping)—A strong grower; remarkably pendant; perfectly hardy; succeeds admirably on prairie soil.

TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY—Forms a perfect umbrella shaped head, with long slender branches drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem; very hardy; one of the prettiest small weeping trees.

WILLOW (Kilmarnock Weeping)—One of the very finest weepers, but the stock upon which it is usually budded is not perfectly hardy in exposed situations.

Hedge Plants

BARBERRY (Purple Leaf)—An interesting and beautiful variety with violet purple leaves and red fruit.

JAPAN QUINCE—Unquestionably a fine plant for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compact; will submit to any amount of pruning, while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it exceedingly attractive.

OSAGE ORANGE—One of the very best for defensive hedges where it can be grown without winterkilling. It is of vigorous habit, and rapid, dense growth, and when kept properly trimmed it not only makes an effective hedge, but it is decidedly ornamental.

PRIVET (Armor River or Russian)—This is the most beautiful hedge plant grown. It has a luxuriant, glossy leafage and thick clusters of fragrant white flowers. Hardy, free-growing, of dense, neat habit; attractive all the year, in berry, leaf, or flower. Makes a beautiful specimen plant, a fine screen, group or hedge.

PRIVET (California)—One of the finest for hedges where it does not winter-kill. The foliage is large and glossy, and is almost evergreen. While we can furnish the California Privet for hedging purposes, we do not recommend it as being absolutely hardy north of the 41st parallel of latitude.

Flowering Evergreens

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA (Flowering Evergreen)—A Chinese shrub of rather recent introduction. Beautiful low-growing, dark, glossy, small leaved evergreen, bearing small clusters of handsome white flowers, tinged pink, from June until fall.

AZALEA * EVERGREEN—A superb low-growing evergreen shrub of bushy habit and perfect hardiness. Flowers are of bright rosy purple and are produced in a solid mass in May. Foliage assumes a pleasing bronze tint in the fall and winter months, presenting a cheerful appearance. Splendid for beds and borders, as single specimens for the lawn, and for tubs and vases.

ESCALLONIA RUBRA (Flowering Evergreen)—A large spreading shrub with leaves finely serrate and rough, resinous glands beneath, terminal racemes of red flowers.

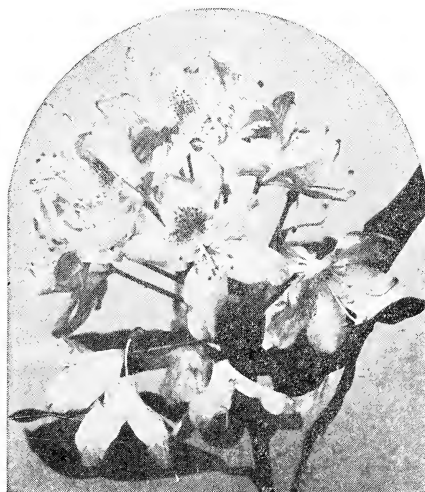
LAURUSTINUS (Evergreen, Flowering)—Our well known evergreen shrub with dark green shining leaves. Flowers white or tinted with pink, in clusters, blooming in winter and early spring. Attains large size, suitable for specimen planting, against building and in masses. One of most satisfactory evergreen plants.

PYRACANTHA LELANDI (Flowering Evergreen)—A showy, ornamental shrub adapted for training against walls or lattice, leaves large and narrow with quantities of large orange yellow berries in late fall.

RHODODENDRONS—We cannot too highly recommend this magnificent class of broad-leaved ornamental evergreen shrubs as in the production of the best landscape effects they are really indispensable, especially where grand masses of colors are desired. To produce the most charming effects they should be planted in large groups, as on account of their handsome dark green foliage they are exceedingly attractive, even when not in bloom. The select hybrid varieties, with flowers varying from creamy white to dark purple, or from pure rose to deep rich crimson, make a charming group for a choice spot in close proximity to the dwelling. Rhododendrons can be safely transplanted at any time of the year, except during midwinter. They thrive and flower freely in any soil moderately enriched with fibrous material, such as well decayed leaf-mold, sod and cow manure. The

plants do not require any protection in the winter time, but if planted in very exposed positions a light covering of evergreen branches sufficient to screen them from the sun and wind may be used to advantage. A mulching of leaves or partially decayed straw is essential to their well-being, as, in most cases, drought is more injurious to the plants than the winter's cold. It is necessary to remove the seed-pods soon after flowering, as the development of the flower buds for the following season is often retarded by the development of the seed during the late summer and autumn months. We make a specialty of these beautiful plants and can always furnish collections of any size. Our plants vary in size from 1 to 5 feet, and are bushy and well-budded.

SCOTCH HEATHER (Flowering Evergreen)—The small evergreen shrub that resembles Dwarf Cedar, hardy, vigorous and free flowering. Fine in beds, or in massing in front of conifers or other tall evergreens.



Rhododendron

Hardy Evergreens



Evergreen Planting



Spruce

pound again, and finish by bringing fresh loose earth about the tree with a hoe. No wind can now bend the trees about so as to break the tender rootlets as fast as formed.

ARBOR VITAE (American)—This plant is, all things considered, the finest evergreen for hedges. It is very hardy and easily transplanted, few plants failing if properly handled. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense and perfectly impervious to the sight. It is never planted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other grounds.

ABORVITAE, GLOBULAR—Bright green in color and globe-shaped in form; foliage is dense and compact, odd and different, yet graceful and formal.

ARBOR VITAE (Pyramidalis)—superb, new and hardy sort, of very compact habit; much better than the Irish Juniper, and grown in a perfect column. Largely planted in cemeteries, owing to the small amount of space it occupies. This is perhaps the most valuable Arbor Vitae in cultivation.

CEDAR INDIAN, (Cedrus Deodara)—Bluish green in color, of majestic, pyramid shape, with evergreen, soft pointed leaves in bunches.

CYPRESS, Lawson's—(Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana, or False Cypress, also as Cupressus Lawsoniana.) A fine evergreen, native of the Pacific coast. One of the most graceful and beautiful of evergreens; of fine, compact habit; delicate feathery foliage, varying from vivid green to a silvery or bluish tint, according to sub-varieties.

Our evergreens are given special care, handled carefully and transplanted frequently, so there is no danger in moving them from our nurseries. Each tree is planted so that it grows symmetrically and develops into a shapely specimen.

In handling and planting evergreens never allow the roots to become dry for an instant. Their juices are resinous, and when once dry, water has no power to restore them; dip the roots in "grout" or very thin mud, and plant quickly; cover the roots with fresh soil and with a heavy piece of wood beat the earth solid over them. Fill up and

CRYPTOTOMERIA ELEGANS (Hardy Evergreen)—A beautiful evergreen with delicate green foliage and graceful habit, color changes to reddish brown in winter. A very satisfactory evergreen for this latitude.

IRISH JUNIPER—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and a general favorite for its beauty and hardihood.

SPRUCE, COLORADO BLUE—This species has been tested at various points on the prairies of the West and Northwest with perfect success, and during a temperature of 30 degrees below zero, in exposed situations, entirely uninjured. One of the hardest evergreens and the most beautiful in color and outline.

"This is the king of spruces, clothed in royal robes of silver and sapphire, a very Kohinoor among the gems of the Rockies."

SPRUCE, NORWAY—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. One of the best evergreens for windbreaks.

SPRUCE, WHITE—A tall tree with compact branches and light green foliage. Very handsome.

YEW, IRISH—A shrub of remarkably compact, upright habit, the dark, glossy green leaves are spirally arranged on the closely appressed branches. Very

are adapted to various uses.



Spruce, Colorado Blue

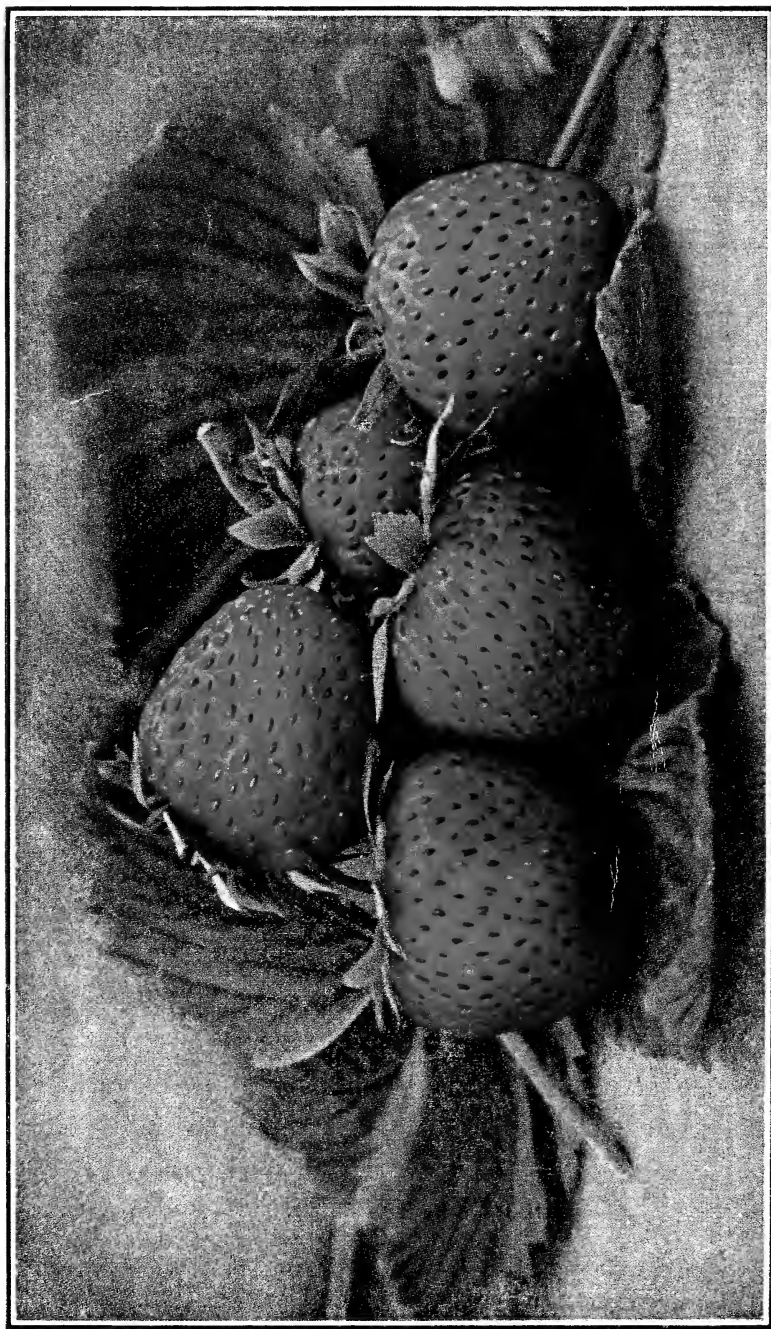
THE VILLA NURSERIES

PORTLAND, OREGON



St. Regis Everbearing Raspberries

(For description see page 19)



Ripe Fruit of the Superb Everbearing Strawberries

(For description, see page 22)